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5 WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 5-6 (49-51). Tomorrow, cloudy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). LONDON: Rainy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). Tomorrow, cloudy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). CHANDLER: Rainy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). Tomorrow, cloudy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). NEW YORK: Rainy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). Tomorrow, cloudy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). WASHINGTON: Rainy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). Tomorrow, cloudy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). ADAMS: Rainy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51). Tomorrow, cloudy. Temp. 5-6 (49-51).

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Bernard Gwertzman

AN. Egypt, March 12.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began the second phase of his diplomatic shuttle today, saying that Israel and Egypt had agreed to a new Sinai pact, but the two sides are still at odds over important issues. Kissinger is en route to this resort town Upper Nile, Mr. Kissinger's men on his plane this morning after completing talks in Egypt and Israel. Kissinger said that not only was there a desire for an accord but also that the two sides are working seriously on it.

whether it is possible to meet the requirements of the peace, even though they want it, that remains to be seen," he said.

Kissinger, who received news from Egyptian President Sadat Saturday night that the second phase of the shuttle had begun, said that the shuttle was a "very favorable" but other sources said that government officials were fighting an uphill struggle to regain control of the town.

Communist forces attacked the town Monday with tanks and demolition troops. Well-placed Vietnamese and Western informants said that North Vietnamese soldiers still held important sections of the town.

Foreigners Reported Safe
A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Saigon said that Paul Starna, a government representative in Ban Me Thuot, eight American missionaries and an Australian traveler were inside the government perimeter and had not been hurt. The fighting, he said, was concentrated in the northeast section of Ban Me Thuot.

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ON THE OFFENSIVE—South Vietnamese tanks and carriers advance near Tan Uyen during intensified fighting.

Vietnam Reds Dig In as Democrats Oppose Aid

Ban Me Thuot Fighting Reported, Another District Town Overrun

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, March 12 (AP)—As the Vietnamese Communists began their second week of increased attacks today, street fighting was still reported from Ban Me Thuot, the important Central Highlands provincial capital, and the government reported the loss of the fifth district town in five days.

The Saigon military command described the situation in Ban Me Thuot as "very favorable," but other sources said that government defenders were fighting an uphill struggle to regain control of the town.

Communist forces attacked the town Monday with tanks and demolition troops. Well-placed Vietnamese and Western informants said that North Vietnamese soldiers still held important sections of the town.

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But Vows April 12 Elections

Lisbon's Army Assumes Total Political Powers

LISBON, March 12 (AP)—Profiting from what it described as an abortive right-wing uprising, Portugal's leftist army leadership assumed permanent political powers today and moved toward a military dictatorship.

After an all-night session that showed the shift leftward of the military directorate, the armed forces assembly of 200 officers decided to create a Revolutionary Council that can legislate and override the decisions of any elected civilian government. A similar proposal was rejected last month by the assembly as being too radical.

With moderate and conservative political forces on the run, officers moved quickly to purge the armed forces of backers of former President Antonio de Spínola.

Information Minister Jorge Jesusino said at a press conference that about 25 officers allied with Gen. Spínola had been arrested. The former president has fled to Spain, accused of inspiring yesterday's feeble military revolt. Gen. Spínola was stripped of his army rank.

No Asylum Request
Gen. Spínola has not asked yet for asylum in any country, a senior Spanish government source reported from Madrid today.

He described Gen. Spínola as a "visionary" and said that he indicated that the Spanish government would not consider that he could remain in Spain permanently.

The Armed Forces Movement, a coalition of officers that seized power last April 25 promising to establish a parliamentary democracy, reaffirmed its commitment to hold elections to a constitutional assembly April 12.

But the significance of the elections has been undermined by the army's decision to "institutionalize" its political role.

The army's promise to return to the barracks when a parliament is elected later this year has been under negotiation with civilian political parties during the last few weeks.

Military Role Opposed
The Socialist and centrist Popular Democratic, which should win a majority in open voting, have opposed broad military role in politics. In fact, just before yesterday's coup attempt, it was learned that they had convinced a large number of officers to support their stand in the armed forces assembly.

Describing the sudden decision to form a Revolutionary Council as "a coup within a coup," Information Minister Jesusino said, "The Armed Forces Movement took the process into its own hands. The debate with the parties was useful, but we're not going to waste any more time on debates."

The assembly also gave Premier Vasco de Santos Goncalves authority to reshuffle the provisional government as he wants so that it "can act more firmly in the spirit of the Armed Forces Movement."

The pretext for the sudden accelerated radicalism was the bombing of an artillery barracks near Lisbon by two World-War-II-era training planes. The government called it part of a right-wing plot to halt the march toward democracy and said that the political and economic power of Portuguese conservatives should be trimmed.

1 Dead, 18 Wounded
The air attack, which resulted in one dead and 18 wounded, completely altered a political atmosphere that had been hardening against Mr. Goncalves's leadership. Dissatisfaction in the military was growing, criticism of Mr. Goncalves was becoming more unguarded and moderate officers spoke openly of doing something about changing the leadership.

There were loud cheers from Conservatives when their leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, urged Mr. Wilson "to use your personal authority to recommend that we stay in Europe."

But the general assumption is that it will be for staying in the community, because Mr. Wilson is regarded as having obtained what he sought in the renegotiation of membership terms which was wrapped up at the Dublin meeting.

Mr. Wilson told the House of Commons that the Cabinet recommendation was expected to be made before the Easter recess, which starts March 27.

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Former Commerce Secretary Stans Enters a Plea of Guilty In Campaign Laws Violation

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Maurice Stans, former commerce secretary in the Nixon campaign aide and chief fund-raiser of the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign, pleaded guilty today to five counts of violating federal campaign laws.

The violations, all misdemeanors, involved illegal corporate campaign contributions and failing to report cash gifts to the Nixon campaign effort.

Federal Judge John Lewis Smith put off sentencing pending a presentencing report. Each count carries a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine. Mr. Stans was released on his own recognizance.

Three in Cabinet
Mr. Stans, 68, was the third member of the Nixon cabinet to plead guilty or be convicted of criminal offenses relating to the Watergate scandals.

The former commerce secretary, who resigned in 1972 to become chairman of the Nixon Re-election Finance Committee, pleaded guilty to:

• Receiving a \$40,000 contribution in illegal corporate funds from Goodyear Tire and Rubber Corp.

• Receiving a \$30,000 contribution in illegal corporate funds from the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.

• Failing to report a \$30,000 contribution from former Philippine Ambassador Ernesto Legaspi.

• Failing to report a \$29,000 contribution received from former Montana Gov. Tim Babcock, but actually donated by Occidental Petroleum chairman Armand Hammer.

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after the April 12 elections. The man they looked increasingly to for leadership was Gen. Spínola.

Meanwhile, Communist vigilante brigades armed with shotguns controlled the highways of central Portugal today.

Hundreds of townspeople and rural dwellers in the Alentejo wheat belt, a Communist stronghold, stopped traffic and searched vehicles.

The checkpoints, a half-dozen in the 140-mile stretch from the Spanish border to the Portuguese capital, reported six arrests.

At the same time the Portuguese government has assured the United States that it will guarantee the safety of U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci following reports that his life was in danger, the State Department said in Washington.

American officials both in Washington and Lisbon have sought the assurances following a report that Gen. Otello Saravia de Carvalho, chief of the Portuguese security forces, had said that Mr. Carlucci should leave the country because "I frankly cannot guarantee Mr. Carlucci's physical safety."

In an interview with a Portuguese newspaper, Gen. de Carvalho implied that Mr. Carlucci may have been involved in the coup attempt.

The State Department denied that the ambassador played any role in the coup.

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'Loyal' Foes of Soviet Regime Begin Unauthorized Moscow Journal

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—A new, unauthorized journal of politics, literature, history and economics, intended to be a forum for "loyal opponents" of the Soviet authorities, is circulating hand-to-hand in Moscow.

The publication is a direct successor to the famous Political Diary of the late 1960s, whose anonymous contributors also regarded themselves, in the main, as critics of Kremlin style rather than Marxist principles—liberal Socialists in the manner of the ill-fated Communist regime of Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia seven years ago.

The sponsors of Political Diary have been emboldened to revive it with a new title, 20th Century, and to take credit, after the fact, for the earlier version. Moreover, the new publication carries signed articles and may eventually be issued in the West as a magazine.

Among the contributors to the first issue of the journal are memoirs of the revolutionary period, the Stalin purges of the 1930s and World War II; an analysis of exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Letter to the Soviet Leaders"; two articles on religious themes and excerpts from Roy Medvedev's analysis of Mikhail Gorbachev. The book was published in the West under the title "Quiet Flows the Don."

Mr. Medvedev, a historian, is the editor in chief of 20th Century, and for the first time has acknowledged being responsible for Political Diary.

"A Combination"
"Guided by a concern about the development of Socialist society and Socialist ideas in the Soviet Union," he wrote in an introduction, "thinking also that a combination of Socialism and democracy is our basic goal, a group of persons holding common views has started issuing this journal."

He said that the journal, which is typewritten, will be distributed monthly and will consider articles from non-Marxists "who, according to the editorial board, deserve attention and discussion."

The number of persons who will see 20th Century is likely to be small and made up exclusively of Moscow's liberal intelligentsia. And even if it flourishes, the influence of such a publication on Kremlin thinking and policy is bound to be little more than negligible.

Indeed, the greatest immediate significance of the journal's appearance is that Mr. Medvedev and the others are prepared to make it public. These loyal critics are evidently less fearful of the consequences of disclosure than they used to be. The existence of Political Diary was kept a secret until after it ceased to exist in 1970.

The other major underground publication of the last decade, The Chronicle of Current Events, is an overtly anti-Soviet newsletter that still appears from time to time and which was promoted here and abroad by dissidents and sympathetic émigrés.

The Chronicle aims, principally, to publicize repression, whereas 20th Century and its forerunner, although unauthorized, are patterned after traditional Soviet "thick" magazines—periodicals that carry a mixture of literature, essays and analyses of political and economic topics.

Less tall, Mr. Solzhenitsyn and other recently departed Soviet writers founded another dissident magazine, Kontinent, which is published in West Germany. It is read eagerly here by the few persons who can get a copy. Its tone is determinedly anti-Marxist.

If 20th Century survives, it could emerge as a philosophic middle ground between the official Soviet monthlies such as Novy Mir and Oktyabr, on the one hand, and Kontinent on the other. That, at any rate, is Mr. Medvedev's hope.

Mr. Medvedev, whose works include a book published in the West on the Stalin years called "Let History Judge," long preferred to conduct his activities here with maximum discretion. Recently, however, he has solicited attention from Western media and has emerged as the most frequent and forthright exponent in Moscow of Socialist views that run counter to prevailing Soviet practice.

His differences with the sponsors of Kontinent are essentially those of reformer versus radical.

Swears In New Military Chief

Lon Nol Begins Reshaping Control

PHNOM PENH, March 12 (AP).—President Lon Nol swore in a new armed forces commander in a brief ceremony here today in what political sources said was the first step toward civilian control of the long-independent military establishment of the country.

At a ceremony in his heavily guarded palace, Mr. Lon Nol swore in Lt. Gen. Sak Suth Sakhan as chief of staff of the Cambodian armed forces. Gen. Sakhan replaced Gen. Sotheara Fernandez, who was fired Monday for the poor performance of his troops against the Khmer Rouge forces during the 2 1/2-month offensive, palace sources said.

Phnom Penh's battle fronts were reported relatively calm today while insurgent gunners continued the heavy rocks and artillery shelling of the capital's airfield for the ninth consecutive day.

Since the closing of the Mekong River shipping channel on Jan. 30, the city has been entirely dependent on a U.S.-financed airlift of rice and munitions. The Communists have blocked the capital, as well as having intensified attacks throughout Cambodia, since the first of the year.

Today's ceremony was attended by other high officials in the Phnom Penh government, including Premier Long Boret, who resigned yesterday and was replaced by Mr. Lon Nol to form a new cabinet with expanded powers over the military.

Besides replacing Gen. Fernandez, the President abolished the position of commander-in-chief of the armed forces and named Mr. Long Boret to the post of acting defense minister. Diplomatic and political sources said that the main purpose of the shakedown was to bring the military under greater civilian control. The National Assembly has criticized the lack of civilian direction of the war in two strongly worded anti-Lon Nol statements.

Political sources were unsure of when Mr. Long Boret would form his new cabinet, but one official close to the President said an announcement could be made "in the next 48 hours."

The composition of the new cabinet—now either members of Mr. Lon Nol's Social Republican party or independents—was still uncertain, although a diplomatic

source said it could be expanded to include other factions, including those in opposition to the ruling party.

Round of Talks

Mr. Long Boret was expected to start a round of consultations with the leaders of various political factions later today. Political observers noted, however, that an expansion of the powers of the previously docile cabinet could attract a wider range of the political spectrum than in the previous cabinet.

The cabinet which resigned yesterday was named in June after a week of political in-fighting.

U.S. Reports Hanoi Moving Reserve Force Across DMZ

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—Elements of at least one North Vietnamese reserve infantry division appear to have moved across the demilitarized zone into South Vietnam, according to U.S. officials.

Movement of these forces is receiving close attention from top specialists here because it may provide an important clue as to how large Hanoi's current wave of attacks in the South will get and what the objectives may be. Hanoi, according to the latest U.S. intelligence estimates, already has the equivalent of 15 divisions in South Vietnam.

Seven divisions are kept in reserve in the North and the extent to which these reserves move southward has, in the past, been a fairly reliable indicator of whether Hanoi was planning a major nationwide offensive.

In the big 1973 North Vietnamese offensive, all but one or two of the reserve divisions were committed to battle.

Substantial evidence Government sources say that there is now substantial evidence that Hanoi's 34th Division, based just above the DMZ, is moving southward and that some elements have already crossed into South Vietnam.

There is also some, but less substantial, evidence that a second division, the 312th, is also moving within North Vietnam toward the buffer zone, and even less reliable indications that a third division, the 316th, may also be on the move inside the North.

Sources say that the North Vietnamese are trying to conceal such movements and that these three divisions normally are kept on alert, so that precise evidence, particularly on the 312th and 316th is sketchy.

Despite the intensity of Communist attacks in South Vietnam in recent days and the apparent movement of these reserve units, intelligence analysts say that Hanoi is probably not planning a repeat of the 1972 nationwide offensive.

Rather, the current round of attacks is viewed here as an attempt to grab more territory, cut into the fighting strength and morale of Saigon's forces and possibly force new negotiations more favorable to the Communists.

Hanoi, it is reasoned here, probably wants to keep the level

of attack just below that which might arouse enough sympathy for Saigon in the U.S. Congress to approve a major new flow of U.S. military aid.

At this point, analysts believe that South Vietnamese ground and air forces are strong enough to avoid being "decisively defeated"—as a recent joint U.S. intelligence report put it—during the current offensive.

If three to four divisions—with about 10,000 men in each—move South, that would signal a broader offensive than now is expected here. Officials say that Hanoi's leaders may be undecided at this point. While there may be an intent in Hanoi to contain the attacks, they may also want to be in a position to exploit any major breakdown of South Vietnamese defenses.

Even the movement of two divisions could cause severe problems for Saigon, depending where they were deployed. If both were added to already sizable North Vietnamese forces in the northernmost regions of South Vietnam, some officials feel that Hanoi might be able to seal off the northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien and isolate the city of Hue.

It is now estimated that total Communist ground combat strength in the South amounts to about 150,000 North Vietnamese troops and 30,000 Viet Cong. In addition, there are another 105,000 Communist support forces for a total strength of 285,000. Another estimated 50,000 guerrilla forces are not counted officially by the United States since they are not in organized units.

Saigon's military totals some 980,000 men, with about 350,000 of these regular and regional ground combat forces facing the comparable force of 180,000 Communist. Saigon also has a 60,000-man air force which could be a major factor in the current fighting.

Particularly in the rich, rice-growing delta of South Vietnam and in the military region around Saigon, the South Vietnamese forces hold a significant numerical edge over the Communists. However, in the northernmost regions, Hanoi is estimated to have some 130,000 combat and support soldiers, facing perhaps 160,000 government troops.

On a narrow dirt lane off Seriphop Street in the capital, burlap sacks of rice stenciled "U.S. No. 5 milled rice, product of U.S.A." were sold openly.

Much of the black-market rice comes from the official government rice program. One or two of the 100-pound bags at a time seem to find their way out of the official government storehouses and around the corner to a nearby general store, where they are sold for \$11.

At the government rate, the bag would be worth about \$5. The profit generally goes into the pockets of the distribution officials, according to several officials familiar with the system.

Another source of black-market rice is the military. Several of the army's senior brigade commanders are known to have siphoned off at least one or two, and sometimes more, bags of rice from each shipment of 20 bags sent to the troops.

Some of the soldiers, receiving a larger rice ration than they need, give up some of it for cash. Merchants are glad to accept even a few pounds at a time.

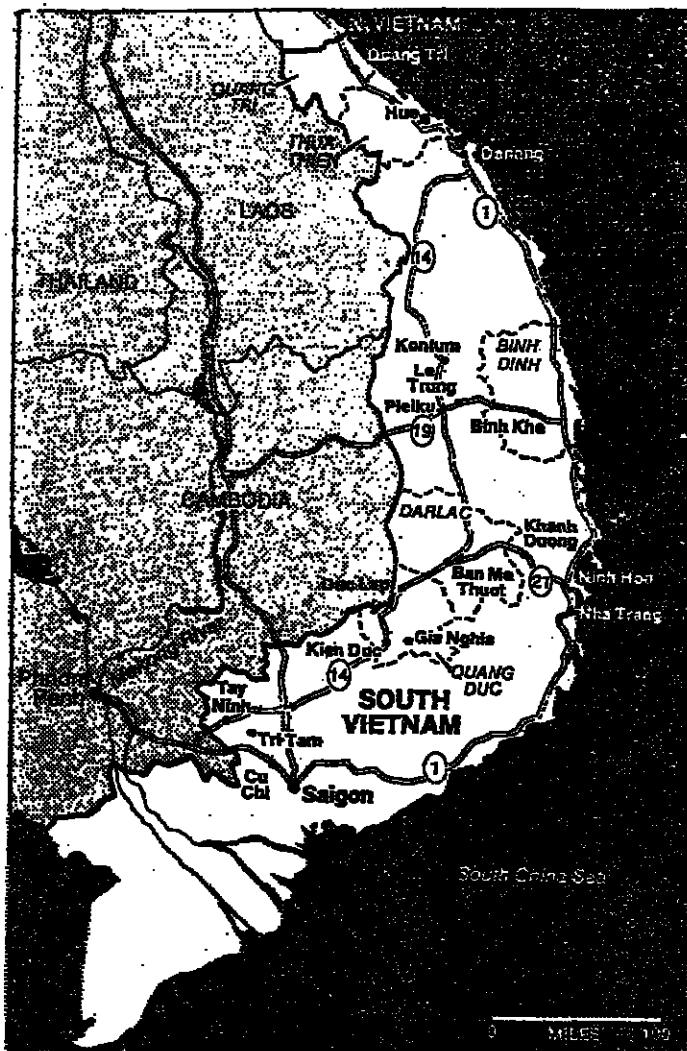
1 of 5 Houses Sold in Nixon Compound

MIAMI, March 12 (UPI).—The first of five houses in the Key Biscayne compound which made up the Florida White House of the former President Nixon has been sold, a spokesman for the real estate firm handling the deal said yesterday.

The house, leased by owner Edward Campbell to the government, was used as a communications center by the Secret Service when Mr. Nixon was in residence.

Even the most hardened veterans of the British press corps were unprepared for the Wilsonian splurge at the news conference. For 11 months, as the renegotiation went on, Mr. Wilson had read little but criticism of his EEC policies and now that it was over he meant to get even.

"Even the Times should know that," he said, answering a question by a man from the Times of London. "Is there a man here from the Sunday Times?"



New fighting was reported in the key provincial capital of Ban Me Thuot in the Central Highlands and an Air Vietnam commercial airliner was shot down near Pleiku.

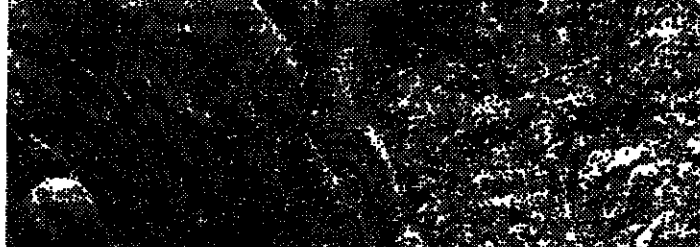
Vietnam Reds Sustain Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

Little success in trying to enlarge the city's defense perimeter, though no all-out Communist attack has been launched so far.

Across the country, the Saigon command reported extremely heavy fighting today, concentrated in the highlands and in the northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien.

Other scattered, heavy fighting was reported around Hue, but military analysts said it did not yet indicate any major thrust on the city itself.



TAKING AIM—A South Vietnamese infantryman prepares to fire on the enemy in combat near Cambodian border.

Sadat Is Criticized by Arafat

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT).—Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, has criticized President Anwar Sadat of Egypt as a misguided moderate who is deceiving himself in expecting that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger can achieve for the Arabs a recovery of the lands occupied by Israel in the war of 1967.

In an interview with Norman Cousins, the editor of the Saturday Review, Mr. Arafat said he doubted that the Israelis would relinquish any of the land unless forced to do so.

Mr. Cousins talked with the Palestinian leader, who kept a machine gun in his lap during the conversation, in Beirut, during a recent tour of the Middle East. A report on the interview is to appear in the March 22 issue of the Saturday Review.

Mr. Arafat asserted during the interview that he was convinced that the strategy of Israel was to sit tight and surrender nothing. For 30 years, he said, the Israelis had made a single conciliatory gesture toward the Palestinians, and for this reason the Palestinians believe they have no choice but to be militant.

By James Goldsborough DUBLIN, March 12 (UPI).—"Was he gloating?" a French official asked early this morning following Harold Wilson's midnight news conference.

The British Prime Minister had taken the stage to explain, to everybody's relief, the end of British renegotiating of the EEC membership, and few officials by that time had any taste left for watching him.

The Frenchman was told that Mr. Wilson was not gloating, that he had devoted most of an hour to venting his rage at the press, leaving "Jim," as Mr. Wilson called him, to explain the details of the complicated agreement to reduce the British EEC budget.

"Jim" is Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who had just spent much of 15 hours arguing at the first European Council meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on why the Germans should pay the British contribution to the EEC budget. Then, after the negotiating was over, he had tried to squeeze out a little last-minute money for Britain in a conversation with Jean Sauvagnargues, the French foreign minister.

Criticism of Policies Even the most hardened veterans of the British press corps were unprepared for the Wilsonian splurge at the news conference. For 11 months, as the renegotiation went on, Mr. Wilson had read little but criticism of his EEC policies and now that it was over he meant to get even.

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By comparing the estimated heroin flow into Vancouver of at least 120 pounds a month with the potential consumption of the estimated 15,000 heroin addicts in Canada, officials have concluded that some of the heroin arriving here goes to the United States.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration said that most Asian heroin arriving in Vancouver is sold to a wave of drug-related murders in the city.

Mr. Logan, who has figured prominently in several recent successful forays against international heroin syndicates, recalled an investigation here in which he waited hours for a suspect to emerge from a house, and eventually found him "with his feet sticking out of a trash bin," a fresh murder victim.

According to the drug unit's report, violent crimes such as murder, rape and assault had increased in the province by 187 per cent over 12 years, while the population had grown by only 39 per cent in the same period.

The number of arrests and drug seizures has been "significantly higher" recently, Deputy Attorney General David Vickers said in a television interview from Victoria, the provincial capital.

One by-product of the \$500-million a year trade in "hard" drugs—heroin and cocaine—has been the transformation of this otherwise pleasant city, noted for its spectacular marine and mountain views and mild climate, into the most crime-ridden community in Canada, according to government statistics.

"Chicago in 1920s" "It's like Chicago in the 1920s," said Richard Logan, the head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office here, referring to a wave of drug-related murders in the city.

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Iraq Offensive in 6th Day

Kurds Running Short of Supplies

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, March 12 (NYT).—The Iraqi Kurdish rebels' supplies of ammunition and other military materiel are growing critically short now that the

Iranian government has ended its support of their cause, sympathizers with the rebellion reported here today.

As the large-scale Iraqi offensive against the rebels went into its sixth day, the informants said

that the rebels had shot down a second Iraqi fighter-bomber and a helicopter and had killed one of its pilots.

But Iraq is pressing its attack near Ruwandiz and other "buckle" points in the mountainous area in northeastern Iraq, informants reported. He told the interviewer bitterly: "The situation of ammunition and other supplies is getting critical. The Iraqi government is trying to take advantage of the termination of Iranian support to push through to the Iranian border as fast as they can."

No Iranian Accord No official comment has been forthcoming from the Iraqi government about the progress of the offensive, which was launched last week to end years-long Kurdish disputes. A Kurdish spokesman declared that the Iraqi government had stopped its arms and supporting arms fire. And Iran is understood to have virtually sealed off its border with Iraqi Kurdistan, in yet another turning in its Kurdish policy.

Kurds and Iranians have ethnic affinity, as the Shah of Iran has pointed out, although this has not prevented Iranian authorities from cracking down in past years on Kurdish nationalists within their own borders.

The Iranian aid to the Iraqi Kurds, which has apparently ended now, meant much to the Kurds, however, than assistance to what some Kurds call their "fellow Aryans," served to bring pressure on a Iraqi regime, whose relations with Iran had been soured in recent years by a boundary dispute. Ideological differences, rivalry for power in the Persian Gulf and succession of military incidents.

There has been widespread speculation here that the Kurds will eventually oblige the rebels to accept a truce or settlement on relatively unfavorable terms, but no peace feelers have come to light in recent days despite the Iraqi onslaught.

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Caucus Vote Dims Hope of Cambodia Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

tana, that the Senate would not approve any additional military aid for Cambodia.

While the action of the House caucus did not bind the individual members on how they vote, it provided a clear test of sentiment among the Democratic majority going to the administration is now going to have difficulty in reversing.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger told President Ford at a White House Cabinet meeting today that the government in Cambodia can hold out against Communist attacks if morale is preserved and the United States sends more military aid, a spokesman said.

"Without the money they cannot hold," Mr. Ford said. "With the money, they have a reasonable chance to hold."

(Mr. Schlesinger told the Cabinet that Cambodian troops would run out of ammunition by the middle of next month unless the United States sends more. "If morale holds and if the funding is given, we do not believe the city (Phnom Penh) can be taken by storm," he said.)

Rome Disrupted By Strike Again

ROME, March 12 (UPI).—An estimated two million workers held Rome's third big strike of the year today.

Most shops stayed open and bus and streetcar workers confined their strike to three non-rush hours, starting at 9 a.m. There was no mail, and schools, industries and government ministries closed for 24 hours. Railroadmen disrupted schedules with two-hour strikes in each work shift.

Newspaper printers and news agency employees struck to leave Rome without newspapers to morrow. Labor unions called the strike in Rome and the surrounding region to press demands for employment, investments and social reform.

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Couple Wins Liberty On License

CONCORD, N.H., March 12 (AP)—A New Hampshire couple has been given permission to drive their car with a portable license on the use, plate blocked out, eorge and Maxine May were granted a court motion yesterday allowing them to tape over the motto "Free or Die" on their car. The couple had been arrested for violating the motto. They said the situation conflicted with their religious beliefs about life and

Self Admits 10 Million in Political Gifts

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Gulf Oil Corp., which pleaded guilty to making 100 in illegal campaign contributions, yesterday acknowledged it used \$10.3 million of the rate funds for political contributions both here and abroad from 1960 and 1972.

Securities and Exchange Commission, in a complaint filed in U.S. District Court here, said that about \$5.4 million was used for political contributions in the United States, a substantial portion of which was unlawful.

If yesterday signed a "consent decree" under which it agreed to stop using corporate funds for illegal political contributions and agreed not to sue SEC reporting requirements. But the oil company said neither admitted nor denied allegations contained in the complaint.

Subsidiary Cited

SEC charged that "any use of false entries in the SEC records of Gulf" was the ploy and the then Washington vice-president, Claude Wild, funneled more than \$10 million to a Gulf subsidiary, Bahama Exploration Co. Ltd.

SEC disbursements to the Bahama company were "converted" cash by William W. Wild, president of the subsidiary, at least \$5.4 million of this cash was returned by Wild to the United States for illegal contributions and related fees, a substantial portion of which was unlawful, the SEC said.

aForce Engine to Receive New Efficiency Tests

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The LaForce automobile line, brought to national attention and then relegated to obscurity within a few months, will get second chance to show whether it can radically improve fuel economy. A staff report by the Senate Commerce Committee today recommended that new independent tests be conducted on the engine an effort to resolve discrepancies among earlier federal, state and private tests. The report said the Environmental Protection Agency, which tested the engine last year, could test it again. The agency stands by its earlier findings but has agreed to follow Senate recommendations. "We are very pleased with the committee's recommendations and will do everything practical to follow them," said Edward LaForce of Richmond, Va., who, with his brother Robert, developed the engine. They claim their modification of the standard internal combustion engine improves efficiency by 25 percent by burning a various combustible particles gasoline more completely.

Diefenbaker Ailing

OTTAWA, March 12 (Reuters). Former Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, 79, underwent surgery this morning for glandular infection, his office announced. "It appears to have been successful," a brief announcement said.

Or Other Foreign Officials

CIA Ex-Chief Denies Knowing Of Plot To Murder Castro

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—Former CIA director John McCone denied today any knowledge of an agency plot to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro or any other foreign official. "To my knowledge there's nothing that was brought to my attention that involves any attempt against Castro or any other person during my tenure of office," Mr. McCone said in a telephone interview. "I had frequent meetings with the President (Kennedy) and Robert Kennedy and with others who were concerned about Cuba and... at no time at any of those meetings was any mention made of the assassination of Castro."

Mr. McCone headed the agency from 1961 to 1965 under the late Presidents Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. Robert Kennedy was the attorney general during his brother's administration and during the early Johnson years.

Close to Sen. Kennedy

Time magazine this week cited "credible sources" as saying: "The CIA enlisted the expert hired gun help of U.S. Mafia figures in several unsuccessful attempts to kill Mr. Castro both before and shortly after the CIA-planned Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961."

Two former aides to Robert

Kennedy, Adam Wainwright and Peter Edelman, have said the late senator told them he once learned of and stopped a CIA effort to use the Mafia to kill Mr. Castro prior to the Bay of Pigs operation.

Mr. McCone, who took over the agency following the Bay of Pigs disaster, said he developed a very close relationship with Robert Kennedy while CIA director and "it would have been the most natural thing in the world" for the then attorney general to tell him of the incident.

Search Ordered

"He never said that, and he would have," Mr. McCone said. The former intelligence chief said he was basing his comments both on his own recollection and on a search of his files, which he had ordered following the appearance of new reports linking the CIA and the Mafia to assassination plots against Mr. Castro.

"At no time was any such plan of either a contractual arrangement with the Mafia or any arrangement with the Mafia or any other organization to assassinate Castro ever discussed with me," Mr. McCone said, adding, "I thought it was unlikely such a plot could have existed without his knowledge. Mr. McCone attributed the new reports of CIA involvement in assassination to bitter ex-employees of the CIA."

Stans Pleads Guilty Over Vote Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

Other Nixon cabinet members found guilty of various violations of law in the Watergate affair were former Attorney General John Mitchell, sentenced to 2 1/2 to 3 years in prison, and his successor, former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, who was sentenced to 30 days in jail and a \$100 fine, both suspended, after pleading guilty to lying under oath during Senate hearings.

A fourth member of the Nixon cabinet, former Treasury Secretary John Connally, has been charged with taking bribes, perjury and obstruction of justice in connection with the 1972 election to raise milk price supports. Mr. Connally is scheduled to stand trial next month.

Both Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell were acquitted last year after a 10-week trial in New York on charges of obstruction of justice in the fraud investigation of fugitive financier Robert Vesco, after Mr. Vesco had secretly donated \$200,000 in cash to the Nixon campaign.

Inside the courtroom, during the 25-minute hearing, Mr. Stans had little to say. But later, in a prepared statement, he maintained that he had acted in good faith and thought that he was obeying the law.

He also told newsmen that he pleaded guilty for the following reasons:

• It would show once and for all that he was not guilty of involvement in the Watergate burglary or the cover-up. He said that the special prosecutor never alleged that he was. He felt that this was very important because of the public charges that had been made against him.

• "The 1972 elections and aftermath took three years of my life. I was occupied with criminal and civil suits." He said that his ability to provide income was considerably reduced defending himself against "unfounded charges."

• He could attend to the health of his wife. He said that this was the most important reason.

Rare Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

Same Virus Killed Corneal Donor, Recipient

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—When a 55-year-old man died in New York a few years ago, his eyes were donated for corneal transplantation.

About two years later, the woman who was given the corneas to restore her vision died of the same rare brain disease that had killed the man.

Doctors have refused to say exactly where or when these events occurred. The disease, called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, is so rare there are only 200 recorded cases—and the case so bizarre that even the dates might be strong enough to identify the two patients.

The case is of great interest and concern to medical scientists because Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is caused by a virus. This raises the strong suspicion that the woman got a deadly infection from the transplanted tissue.

If so, it would be the only known time this has occurred. Even though the risk this implies is extraordinarily small, it is of major concern to transplant groups everywhere. There is no way of detecting the virus in human tissues before transplantation.

It also seems to add another fact to what little is known about the so-called slow virus infections that are probably the most mysterious known to man.

They are called slow because



NEW PICASSO AT CHICAGO—"The Bather," a 28-foot-high work designed by the late Picasso in 1962 and executed in engraved concrete by the Norwegian artist Carl Nesjar, was unveiled Monday at Gould Center, a suburban shopping and commercial plaza.

Rare Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

Same Virus Killed Corneal Donor, Recipient

the interval between exposure and disease is very long by the standards of ordinary infection. While many viruses produce illness within days or even hours, the slow infections commonly take years. Even when symptoms do appear, they are not those of ordinary infection but resemble chronic degenerative disease.

The events of the corneal transplant case fit this picture perfectly.

For two months before his death the man who became the eye donor had been suffering from memory loss, physical incoordination and uncontrollable jerking movements of his limbs. His condition got progressively worse. Then he developed pneumonia and died. Pneumonia, the common ending to many fatal illnesses, reveals little about the underlying disease.

Not until an autopsy had been performed did doctors understand what had really been the matter. By that time the corneal transplants had been done.

Eighteen months later, the woman began to suffer from lethargy, nausea and lack of coordination. Over the following eight months her condition deteriorated amid evidence that her brain was affected. She had trouble swallowing, lost her ability to speak, could walk only with difficulty and finally went into a coma and died.

Autopsy showed the same

characteristic destruction of brain tissue that had identified the man as a victim of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. Nerve cells had been destroyed. The tissue had a spongy look under the microscope. Ancillary cells of brain tissue called astrocytes had grown large and multiplied.

Both brains were studied by neuropathologists at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. They described the occurrence in a brief note published last year in the New England Journal of Medicine.

"Proof of a cause-and-effect relation, of course, requires other studies," said the note in the journal. "But the present case may be the first evidence for the transmission of this disease from one human being to another."

GOP Moderates Issue Call For Broadening Party's Base

By Robert Shogun

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A statement calling for broadening of the Republican party's base and challenging arguments of conservatives is being circulated among party leaders, it was learned yesterday.

The 400-word statement was drafted last week by three prominent Republican moderates

—Illinois Rep. John Anderson, who had the major role, sources said, Illinois Sen. Charles Percy and Michigan Gov. William Milliken.

Copies have been sent to all Republican congressmen, senators, governors and national committee members and also to a number of prominent figures who no longer hold public or party office, such as former Govs. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, Francis Sargent of Massachusetts and George Romney of Michigan.

The statement calls for a reaffirmation of loyalty to the party and its principles and pledges efforts "to rebuilding the party in the wake of our recent setbacks and to broadening our political base."

"We fail to broaden our base—to exclude any segment of our society—would not only be morally wrong but politically stupid," the statement says.

It was drafted in the wake of increasing agitation among Republican conservatives, most of whom have been urging the party not to depart from conservative principles and some of whom have been considering the possibility of launching a third party.

At least by inference it appeared to be a defense of President Ford, whose policies have been the subject of sharp conservative criticism.

"Just as our Republican President has set a new tone for government based on openness, reason, candor, conciliation, cooperation and responsible compromise, so, too, can we as Republicans work together to constructively rebuild our party," the statement said.

So far, about 90 of the 143 House Republicans, 15 of the Senate's 39 Republicans and at least four of the 13 Republican governors already have backed the document. Some 40 of the 163 members of the national committee reportedly have signed it.

National Standard for Schools Proposed

U.S. Rights Unit Urges Desegregation Plan

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The U.S. Civil Rights Commission proposed yesterday the adoption of a national standard for school desegregation to be used by Congress, the courts and federal agencies.

The commission also released a proposal, prepared by the Rand Corp., for a six-year research program on the national effect of desegregation. This has already stirred debate among social scientists and others.

The panel said it was taking the initiative itself in work on a uniform plan and would make specific recommendations to the White House and Congress within a year.

It called for legislation authorizing federal funds for busing where necessary for local school districts to comply with the new standard.

Incentive Offered

It also recommended, as an incentive for compliance, federal funds of school construction that would be available only to districts meeting the standard.

The chairman of the commission, Arthur Flemming, said the proposed standard was needed "to eliminate, once and for all, all forms of school segregation."

The commission said Northern school districts had lagged behind the South in desegregation. It called again on President Ford to marshal federal forces under a single official to mount a drive on enforcement.

The six-member panel, lacking enforcement powers itself, investigates civil rights problems, criticizes the activities of other federal agencies and makes recommendations for improving their performance.

The latest recommendations were in a report entitled "Twenty Years After Brown: Equality of Educational Opportunity."

Mr. Flemming, at a press conference on the report, also disclosed that the commission was considering, with a sense of urgency, an investigation of desegregation problems in Boston, which could include public hearings.

The vice-chairman, Stephen Horn, called the Rand proposal, prepared for the commission under a \$157,000 contract, "one of the most significant" documents the panel had ever issued.

Data Collection

It calls for collection and analysis of data from 1,600 schools and interviews with community leaders and school officials in the

first, two-year phase. A number of follow-up studies in hundreds of these schools would span the next three years. The sixth year would be devoted to writing recommendations based on the findings.

The cost for the program could run as high as \$15 million. Mr. Horn, conceding the commission itself could not finance it without a special appropriation, expressed hope that federal agencies, foundations and other sponsors could join in providing the funds.

Experts who reviewed the lengthy Rand proposal, according to summaries of their views which the commission released, were sharply divided over its merits and its potential for results.

There was even a division within the commission itself over whether the program deserved public financing. A member, Mrs. Frankie Freeman, said "when you've got a constitutional right you don't need to spend a lot of money trying to decide whether it's good or bad."

Warning on DC-10 Unreceived Because of a Legal Dispute

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—A warning by a General Dynamics engineer that a DC-10 crash was close to "inevitable" unless the cabin floor of the company was making for the McDonnell Douglas plane was redesigned was not transmitted to McDonnell Douglas, largely because of a contract dispute between the companies, according to a court document.

The 1972 document was submitted Monday in a federal court in Los Angeles in damage suits growing out of the DC-10 crash near Paris a year ago in which 346 persons were killed.

The document shows that the engineer urged his company to approach top McDonnell Douglas officials to persuade them "to incorporate changes in the DC-10 which will correct the fundamental cabin floor catastrophic failure mode." His concern had been prompted by the near-crash of a DC-10, in June, 1972, on a flight in this country.

Two Reasons

The project chief for the E-3-10 subcontract work at General Dynamics, J. B. Hurt, was disclosed in the document to have rejected the idea on two main grounds.

First, he expressed concern that McDonnell Douglas would interpret the move as a "tacit admission" by General Dynamics that its original concurrence in the design was "in error," and that it was therefore "liable" for all subsequent problems and corrections.

Second, Mr. Hurt said an approach to McDonnell Douglas would confuse the delicate contract talks on liability. He said that in any case, McDonnell Douglas was reconsidering the idea of improving the cabin floor.

Senate Approves Strip-Mine Bill

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The Senate passed a coal strip-mining bill today closely resembling the measure that President Ford vetoed 10 weeks ago. The Senate approved the bill 84 to 13 and sent it to the House.

The bill would impose the first national environmental and reclamation controls on surface mining, which accounts for half the nation's annual coal production.

Opponents said the bill is so stringent it would reduce coal production and drive up coal and electricity prices. They said it would invite another veto.

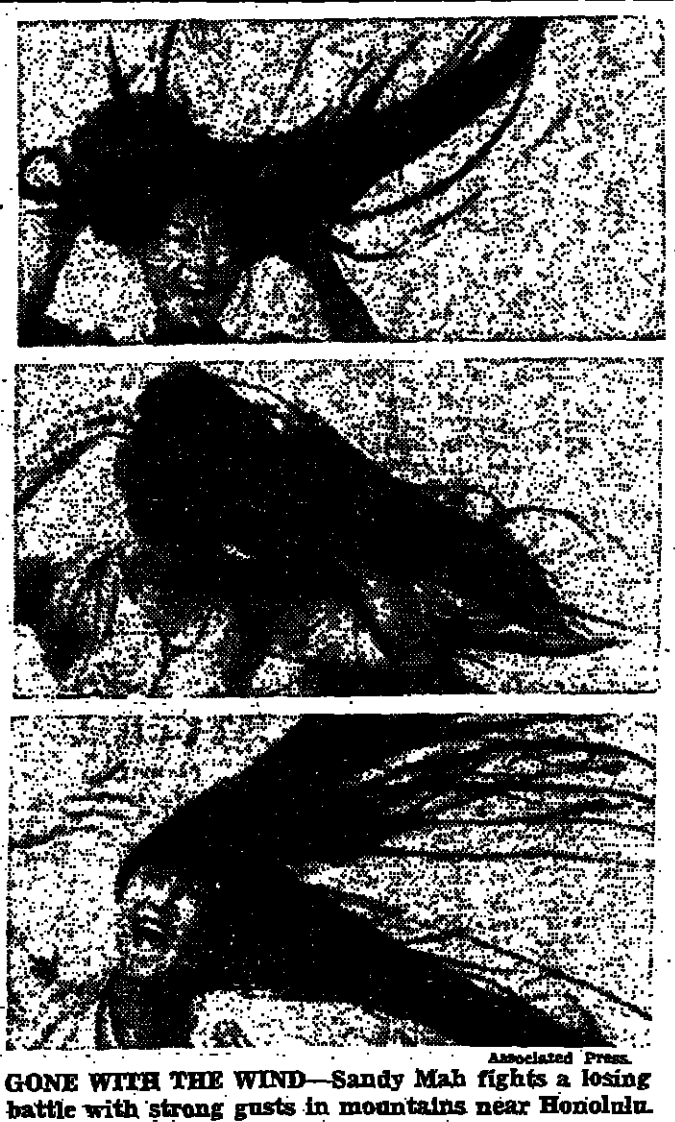
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GONE WITH THE WIND—Sandy Mah fights a losing battle with strong gusts in mountains near Honolulu.

© Los Angeles Times

Nuclear Iran?

The differences that are delaying a \$7-billion deal with Iran for sale of six to eight giant American nuclear power reactors boil down to one simple question: Does Iran want nuclear-generated electric power for the 1980s to replace its depleting oil reserves or does it also want to make nuclear weapons?

If Iran's aim is nuclear weapons, the American response should be "No!" If Iran wants electric power, there should be little difficulty in resolving the differences that have arisen.

As a signatory of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, along with 82 other countries, Iran has renounced nuclear weapons. It has agreed to accept inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide so-called "safeguards" against diversion of fissionable material from peaceful uses. But India's nuclear explosion has alerted the world to the inadequacies both of the treaty and its safeguard arrangements.

cessing if they accept American terms for purchase of power reactors. However, the United States evidently has not gone this far with Iran. It reportedly has asked Tehran to accept merely a somewhat tightened version of the standard American agreement for reactor sales abroad before the Indian explosion, which provides that reprocessing, when necessary, shall be in facilities acceptable to both parties. Spent fuel presumably could be stored in Iran until then.

Yet Iran, invoking national pride and its status as an adherent of the nonproliferation treaty (unlike Egypt and Israel) insists that the less restrictive International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards should be sufficient. This is a specious claim. IAEA "safeguards," consisting of an inspection system, may detect diversion of fissionable material; they cannot prevent it. Nor does the nonproliferation treaty prescribe sanctions for evaders.

It is argued that if the United States does not sell reactors to Iran, other countries will; two each reportedly have already been sold by West Germany and France under safeguards that may not go beyond IAEA inspection. But that merely is evidence for the need—proposed six months ago by Secretary Kissinger, but unfortunately little pursued since then—for the principal supplier countries to join together to "strengthen safeguards" on a uniform basis and to achieve "effectiveness" in IAEA "controls."

The American offer to Iran needs to be tightened up, not loosened. The Middle East countries should be urged to declare their region a "plutonium-free zone." A vigorous new approach to the other supplier countries is now essential if relaxed safeguards as a form of commercial competition are not to open the door to a dangerous spread of nuclear weapons in the world's politically most explosive area.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Sinking Dollar

The dollar is still floating in the international exchanges, and since last summer it has been floating downward. If you plan a vacation in the Alps this summer, for example, you might want to consider staying on the Italian side. The Italian lira has stayed about even with the dollar but the Swiss franc has shot upward spectacularly, to the dismay of the Swiss tourist industry. It now costs \$1.18 to buy as many francs as you could get for a dollar last August. More important to world trade, a dollar's worth of West German marks last summer would now cost \$1.14.

These figures have a direct bearing on the American strategy for turning the recession around. Foreign exchange rates affect both unemployment and inflation. Policy decisions in Washington depend upon two questions: What is causing the dollar's international value to drop, and how important is it? The Federal Reserve Board—to take one prominent example—thinks that the drop is caused by the downward trend in interest rates in the United States. It also thinks that this drop is raising serious risks to our economy. If you agree with those two judgments, then you have to agree with the Fed that the exchange rates are a compelling reason to go slowly in reducing U.S. domestic interest rates further—even though lower rates will speed America's recovery from the recession.

But the weight of opinion, both inside and outside the government, does not support the Federal Reserve Board in these crucial conclusions. Most economists believe that, while the declining interest rates in America have a lot to do with the lower price of the dollar abroad, there are a lot of other things at work in the United States as well. The Swiss franc is soaring because Switzerland is the traditional refuge of nervous money, and in unsettled times there is always a strong tendency to run for the havens. The

international money markets are highly speculative and respond to subjective and irrational influences just as, say, the stock market. One close student of the dollar's adventures abroad, Fred Bergsten of the Brookings Institution, argues that the enormous number of dollars on deposit in European banks is also serving to depress the exchange rate. The Eurodollar market is mercurial and totally unregulated by any government. Mr. Bergsten suggests that some of the Arab oil-exporting countries are now selling dollars because they fear economic retaliation by the United States. If that is true, it might be pointed out, the Arab oil producers are contributing to the declining exchange rates that they currently cite as justification for still another rise in the price of their oil.

One effect of a lower exchange rate for the dollar is a better market for American exports, and that means more jobs in the United States. But it also means higher prices for imports, which is inflationary. Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is reportedly distressed by this inflationary pressure. He is also aware that a declining currency can be costly in terms of national prestige. The issue is whether these dangers are sufficiently severe to inhibit the Federal Reserve from expanding the money supply as fast as the economy now requires.

The long slide of the dollar may well continue for a time. But on the present scale it is not a serious threat to the American economy—certainly not sufficiently serious to justify any interference with the stimulative monetary policy that America now needs to create jobs and get the recovery well under way. As one eminent economist has observed, this mild and fluctuating depreciation of the dollar is not likely to do any real harm unless Mr. Burns lets it dominate his other and larger responsibilities.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cambodia and Kissinger

The Khmer Rouge's victory is probably inevitable, and its wider consequences ought to be faced. The obvious one, which Mr. Kissinger clearly fears, is that other American allies including America's longest-standing partners in collective defense in NATO will draw uncomfortable lessons from Cambodia. There are two: First that the United States now abandons its allies when the going gets rough; and second that it does so not from the kind of sad but mature ad-

mission that circumstances have changed irretrievably, but because Congress is exasperated by the secretary of state and is paying off old scores against a series of strong administrations now that it has got a weak one. What is required is a sane dialogue between the administration and a Congress which not only reflects public opinion, but also guides it with the benefit of a wider world view. Can Mr. Kissinger, with all the strikes that Congress now has against him, achieve that?

—From the Guardian (London).

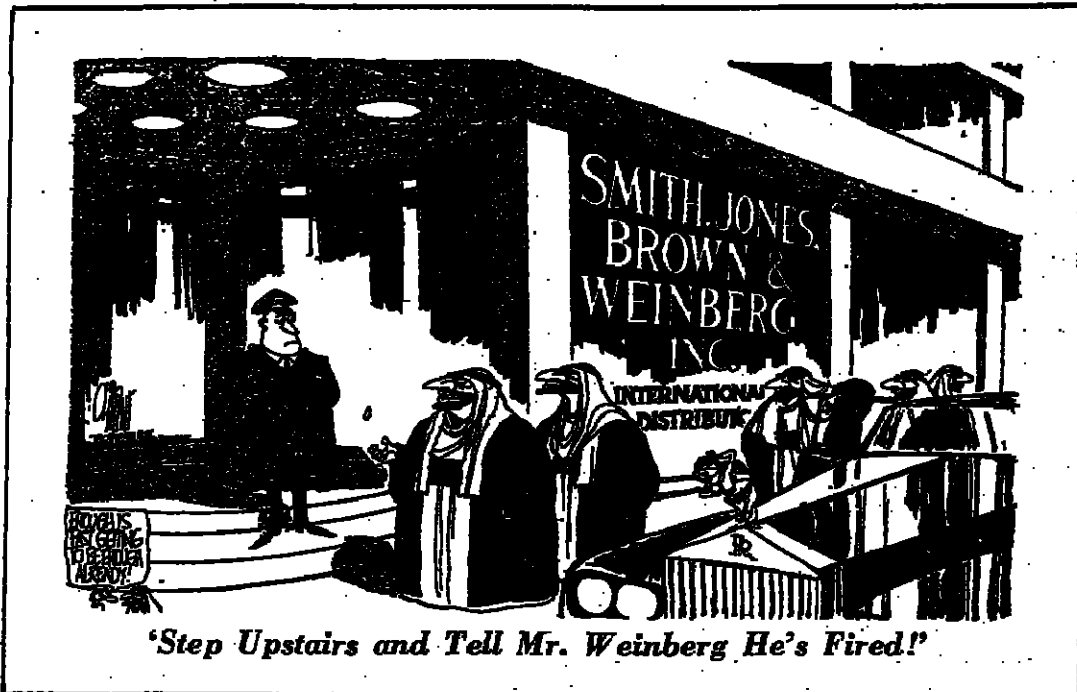
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 13, 1900
DURBAN—With the South African cause almost lost, the Transvaal government has appealed to Germany for mediation or even intervention. The German government, once again, has replied that it will decline to interfere, as it considers that it is in no way concerned in the conflict. Appeals to the other Great Powers by the Transvaal government are being planned.

Fifty Years Ago

March 13, 1925
NEW YORK—The first Russian vessel to put in at an American port since the Russian debacle in 1917 is now tied up at Savannah, Ga. The ship, the Watslav Vorovsky, has been fined by the customs authorities. The captain either intentionally or unwittingly overlooked the fact that the United States has no commercial treaty with Russia and does not recognize it.



Chinese Plots Grow Thicker

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The policy platform of the Chinese opposition which is now flexing its muscles in Peking includes the economic and political liberation of the people. The Peking press denounces the opposition's aim as "the restoration of capitalism," but the opposition itself has claimed that its purpose was "the building of genuine socialism."

Nothing as specific as an opposition program exists in published form, but much of it can be distilled from the abuse now being heaped once again on "the Lin Piao anti-party clique." The sudden revival of the attack on a man dead since 1971, the intensity of the fire directed at the ideas attributed to him, means that others have come to espouse them.

But only some of the many political sins of which Lin Piao has been accused at various times figure in the present campaign. This means that the opposition has a well-defined objective, and that those who are directing the campaign against it are concerned at the appeal which the opposition's program may have.

Among the opposition's objectives are greater freedom for the peasants to work their own private plots rather than those of the communes. For industrial workers it wants higher wages which should be linked to performance in order to provide "material incentives" to better production. Both of these are issues which have bedeviled the politics of every country in which the Communists have come to power, from Lenin's Russia in the 1920s to North Vietnam today.

On the Right

Those favoring greater freedom for the peasants and material incentives for the workers are usually on the right of the political spectrum, as is the case was at one time and as some of Stalin's opponents were. In China the ideologically committed left which has repeatedly challenged the officials administration of the country is obviously behind the latest attack against the "right opposition."

The moderates, represented by Premier Chou En-lai, managed to reassert themselves last year. They marked their victory by the holding last month of the National People's Congress, which had been repeatedly delayed by their earlier failure to restrain the radicals. The general tone of the congress, as well as many recent appointments, also suggest that there was a new spirit of moderation in the air.

This was conveyed in Chou En-lai's address and in the only other congress speech, made by an erstwhile leftist radical from Shanghai, now co-opted into the leadership. Chou En-lai said it was Chang who stressed the legitimacy of the peasants' private plots and the need for ideological

"flexibility" in dealing with the matter. He promised that the plots would not be abolished, thus putting at rest the peasants' fears—but also reinforcing the rightist tendency not only in the countryside, but in the country at large.

Even the Kremlin, which is not usually quick to praise Peking, acknowledged the shift on peasants' plots as evidence of new moderation. Pravda found a similarly welcome shift in the new directions of Peking's economic policy, which it saw as tending towards greater stability.

The counterattack from the left began almost as soon as the National People's Congress ended. It found its clearest expression in an article by Yao Wen-yuan, another Shanghai radical now in the Politburo, who seeks to give the impression that he is writing in Mao's name to keep the opposition from deflating the party's ideological purity.

Profit Motive

As he sees it, the peasants' plots and the use of material incentives in industry would reintroduce the profit motive into the country's economy. This in turn would cause not only peasants and workers, but party officials as well, to crave private gain rather than to work for the public good. The industries they administer for the state, he argues, would come to be administered for their own benefit. They would then seek to convert this economic power into political power in order to complete the redistribution of the nation's resources to their own benefit—which would amount to "the restoration of capitalism."

But even Yao's accusations make it possible to see that the opposition claims that the present system amounts to "exploitation in disguised form," and is thus speaking up on behalf of the workers for a proper reward for their work. He accuses the opposition of claiming that material incentives provide "the decisive motive force in promoting production," but this only goes to show that it is looking for ways to speed up the rate of economic progress. The "Lin Piao clique" believes, for instance, that the present system of economic management has brought about the country's "stagnation," and that it has caused the peasantry to "lack food and clothing."

The opposition's program, as deduced from these and other accusations, thus amounts to a general demand for the betterment of the living conditions of those who are worse off, and for a general improvement of the country's economic and therefore political management. It threatens the "restoration of capitalism" only in the sense that capitalism, as the Peking press explains, has been restored in Russia—but this is a debating device rather than a serious argument.

These are only some of the issues in the debate, but it is

already clear that the challenges from the right see themselves as genuine socialists—more genuine, as right-wing socialists often claim, than the left, because more concerned with what they see as the true and immediate interests of the workers. But they also try to appeal, as politicians who seek power do everywhere, to all the important sections of society. Yao denounces them for promising better pay to the armed forces and to the young, both of whom carry considerable political weight in China.

Who Is He?

The planks in the opposition's platform are easier to identify than the individuals behind it. But Yao himself hints that they are to be found in the party's Central Committee. He reminds his readers that Lin Piao managed to deceive the Central Committee, but the context suggests that Central Committee members are once again being deceived by a new Lin Piao. Who is he?

Yao once again hints that the culprit is Chou En-lai, as other leftists have done by using historical parallels stretching over a period of 2,000 years. He recalls that Chiang Kai-shek "climbed to power" by taking advantage of the founder of modern China, Sun Yat-sen. The implication is that Chou and his closest associate, Teng Hsiao-ping, the "rightist" leader lately restored to favor in the face of protests by the left, are now in positions of power because they are taking advantage of a weak and old Mao.

His article is a warning that the left will not acquiesce in this situation—just as similar articles were a warning to Lin Piao when he was still Mao's acknowledged heir apparent, and Lin Hsiao-chi, the first victim of the Cultural Revolution, when he was still China's head of state.

Big Bombers and U.S. Prosperity

By Herbert Mitgang

WASHINGTON—At the Pentagon, the major general fondles a model of the bomber. The debate over the B-1 now going on in Congress involves funds for continuing research and development before the big production decision is made to start building the heavy bomber fleet next year.

Powerful lobbyists for the military-industrial complex are rolling out the pork barrel as well as coming up with ingenious, ironical arguments. The B-1's engines are very "clean," an Air Force spokesman told the New York Times. The bomber is good "in an environmental sense." As for worrying about that delicate ozone layer already threatened by gases released from aerosol cans, the Rotarians were told not to worry—the B-1 will not "normally" fly in that region of the atmosphere. It sounded like a cheerful talk to the Sierra Club.

But the major pressure put on Congress is by the aerospace industry, which claims that the B-1 is the right vehicle for curing the American economy. "Even though the B-1 is being built in southern California," the principal contractor, Rockwell International, says, "suppliers and major subcontractors are located in 48 full production areas, and 69,000 persons would be employed directly on the program and an additional 122,700 jobs would be generated or supported by the B-1 due to the economic cascade effect, for a total of 191,700 jobs across the country."

Creating a WPA bomber divi-

months ago and a second is undergoing extensive structural changes. The debate over the B-1 now going on in Congress involves funds for continuing research and development before the big production decision is made to start building the heavy bomber fleet next year.

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Creating a WPA bomber divi-

sion is a prospect not quite as same as the constructive public works projects of the 1930s. It is a tough argument for senators and representatives to make when jobs are at stake at home. Despite this, a turnaround in attitude is sensed here. Congress shows signs of resting its Defense Department on a weapons investment despite a high-flown rhetoric by the business and the brass.

Views Change

Several senators from across the country are changing their view on the B-1. Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., was one of the loudest critics of the B-1. He now says that he has had serious reservations about the B-1 from the beginning. He urged Congress to look into other options, costing billions of dollars less. Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, has asked the Air Force to report on possible alternatives. And a number of influential Senate committee members are now saying that the B-1 is a "must" for the United States to a frozen cold-war war on into the 21st century.

The fundamental issue, in spite of the emphasis on particular military hardware, is the American economy. It is a bright job peacetime industry and government or must be mislaid, submerged and bombed into prosperity?

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هكاز من الفصل

gn Marks blems of lingualism

adian Wrangle uses on Moncton

By William Borders

MONCTON, New Brunswick, March 12 (UPI)—Tucked away private office a few blocks from the Moncton City Hall is a bronze plaque, prepared for a dedication ceremony three ago.

tel de Ville de Moncton," claims, with the date and mayor's name. But because order for the Moncton City are in French, the plaque ever been used.

Moncton French Canadians located it to the city hoped it would be posted beside a in English in the City lobby.

the government of this n eastern Canada is domi- by English-speaking Cana- and it decided on a plaque- elish. "The French plaque- rage, has become for many hol of ethnic bitterness.

Focu. of Attention
where in this officially bil- country, the story of ton and its plaque is a focus- tion in the continuing age debate because Leonard, who as mayor of Moncton ed the French plaque, has become Moncton's Member- sment at Ottawa. "The e is a national symbol of ition to bilingualism.

had the guts to say what- night on the highly emol- issue," Mr. Jones said in- terview in Ottawa. "The e appreciate that, out in r Canada or Ontario v- ver."

Jones won his seat in Par- nt last July after a nomi- n battle that made him a- mal figure. The federal lead- the Progressive Conservative, Robert Stanfield, who con- ed Mr. Jones a bigot, ruled- arily that the mayor could- run on the party ticket- to a local nomination. Mr. ran as an independent and

Moncton, an English-speak- uesman concedes that his- for the former mayor was- e for "slowing down some- of language business," while- de Bourque, the editor of a- ch-language newspaper, com- s Mr. Jones "dangerous to- ida."

French Signs Are Rare
ench is the native language- ne-third of Moncton's 50,000- one, but, like French Cana- s elsewhere, they have grown- accustomed to accommodating- nglish. Signs in French are

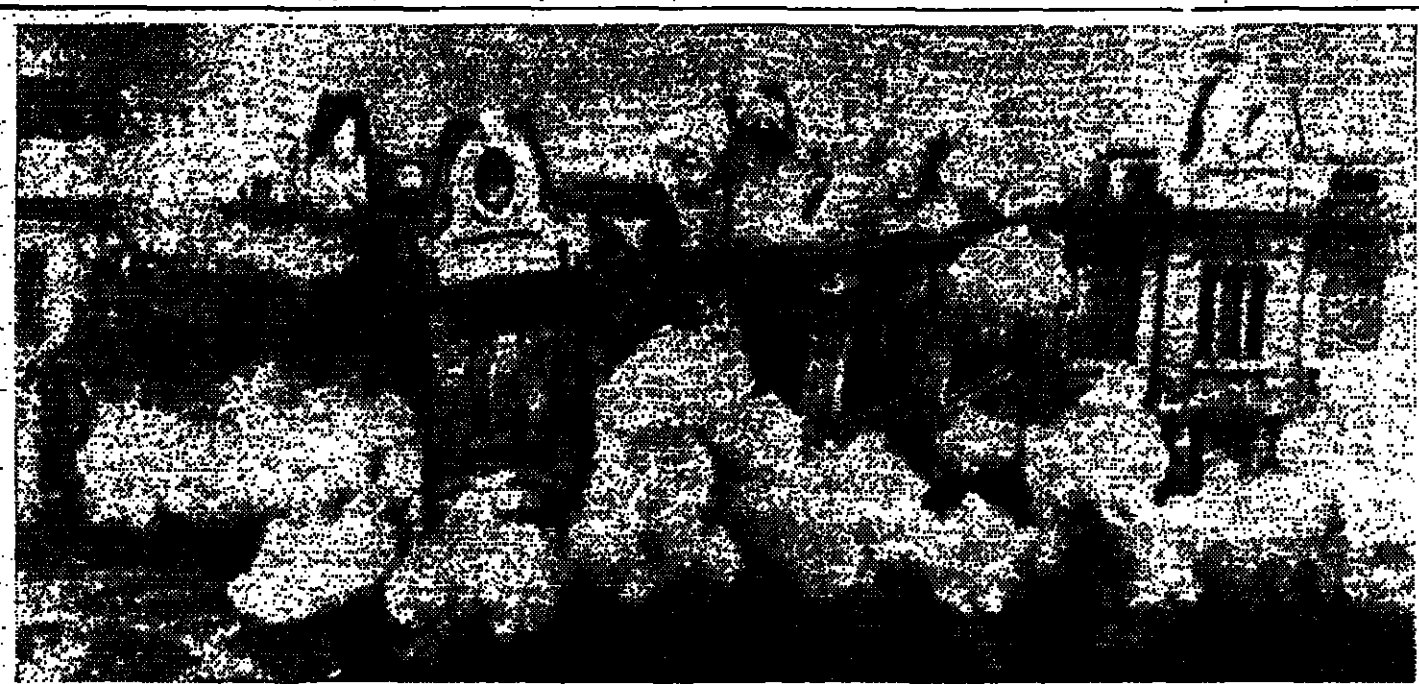
"If you go into some mun- icipal office speaking only French, e probably out of luck," said- o Savin, a French-speaking- group that bought the- or who organized the citi- ue.

ve million of Canada's 6 mil- French-speaking persons live- Quebec Province, and many- the million other French- adians, scattered across Can- in little linguistic islands- Moncton, are feeling more- more isolated.

ou tell the kids coming along- they should know French,"- another here commented. t they say, "Why should we- n everything's in English?"- It's a hard question to an-

s far as the federal govern- it is concerned, the French- istic heritage is supposed- to be protected by the Official- angue Act, passed in 1969 at the- est of Prime Minister Pierre- ot. Trudeau, a bilingual- nish Canadian from Montreal- he act says that any Cana- can deal with the federal- ernment either in English or- nch.

smos-719 Aloft
OSCOW, March 12 (AP)—- Soviet Union launched Cos- -719 today, Tass reported.



BOOM—The old post office building in the center of Basel is no more thanks to Swiss demolition experts.

Murder Stirs Kenya Unrest, Calm Is Asked

NAIROBI, March 12 (UPI)—President Jomo Kenyatta ap- pealed today for calm as Kenyan students demonstrated over the murder of one of the country's most popular politicians.

Several hundred students raced through the capital singing "Free- dom, freedom" and demanding the body of the slain member of Parliament, Josiah Karuki. They repeated their demonstration in the afternoon, but riot police armed with batons, shields and rifles scattered them.

The bullet-riddled body of Mr. Karuki, 45, the government's leading parliamentary critic, ad- vocate of social reform and champion of the country's poor, was identified yesterday after it had been in a city mortuary for more than a week.

The identification sent shock- waves through the country, re- garded as one of the most stable in Africa. For several hours, the capital streets were almost deserted as shops and schools closed and buses stopped running.

Small groups gathered to dis- cuss the murder. Police manned vital road intersections.

"Trace the Murderers"
Mr. Kenyatta, the country's only president since independence, appealed for calm and told police to "leave no stone unturned in your efforts to trace the mur- derers."

Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi issued a separate statement deploring the murder, adding: "May I also take this opportu- nity to assure people that the situation in the country is un- der control and there should be no cause for alarm."

"The situation was the most serious facing Mr. Kenyatta and his government since then- Economics Planning Minister Tom Mboya was gunned down in Nai- robi in 1969.

Parliament adjourned its daily session after prayers, circum- venting a potentially explosive debate on Mr. Karuki's death and why his body was held for so long without being identified. The move apparently was agreed to by members to try to defuse the situation.

Russians Measuring Clouds' Sound Waves

MOSCOW, March 12 (UPI)—Soviet scientists claim to have found a method to predict thun- derstorms in advance by measur- ing sound waves from clouds, ac- cording to a report today.

The agency said the scientists determined that cumulus clouds, before turning into storm clouds, emit sonic waves anywhere from very low to very high frequencies. By measuring the frequency of its output, the scientists say they are capable of determining the cloud's later behavior.

U.S. Child Experts Forecast Furor Over New Sex Manual

NEW YORK, March 12.—The book begins innocently enough. Two young children, naked but chastely covered by their hands and feet, look at one another and say, "Ah, come on, show me!"

And show they do. In succe- ssive pages, the children, beauti- fully photographed, progress from reciprocal fondling to a wide range of love-making techniques. "Boy, am I glad," a youngster says, "I finally understand."

Is America ready for a chil- dren's sex-education book as ex- plicit as this? Some child psy- chologists and even the publishers are not sure, but an English- language version of the German book will be published here in May by St. Martin's Press, at \$12.95.

Titled "Show Me!" the book—described as a manual for chil- dren and their parents—provoked an uproar in Germany, where the government's minister of communications demanded that it be treated as pornography and banned from public advertisement or display in bookshop windows.

The move failed to restrict the book's circulation: sales, which had been sluggish, increased dra- matically.

Author's Defense
"Children who have grown up in a free and unconstrained fam- ily atmosphere react positively to the photographs," the book's au- thor, Dr. Helga Fleischhauer- Hardt, says in an explanatory text. "In no way can looking at the pictures damage a child, even if he or she does not yet un- derstand them."

Nonetheless, some depictions are startling to many adults. Accompanied by a commentary taken from the children them- selves, the photographs progress from masturbation to several ver- sions of intercourse, to a hint of

homosexuality, and finally to childbirth.

Editors at St. Martin's Press hope that the elegant photographs by American photographer Will McBride and supporting essay by Dr. Fleischhauer-Hardt will over- come any consumer resistance, and they are talking of increas- ing the initial press run from 25,000 to 100,000 copies.

Nonetheless, the book already has provoked some criticism by child psychologists in this coun- try.

Dr. Derek Burleson, director of education for the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, refused to endorse the book after an advance copy was sent to him by the publishers.

Not Like Life
"It's simply too much in one shot, too diverse. It says let it all hang out, but how does a child then deal with his society, which is more restrictive?" Dr. Burleson commented.

Other psychologists have specu- lated that the use of the very young models may suggest to children that they should immedi- ately engage in intercourse.

St. Martin's salesmen reportedly are having little difficulty placing "Show Me!" in New York area bookstores. A purchasing agent for Brentano's, one of the largest booksellers here, said: "We're taking the book seriously and we believe the public will support it."

Jon Miller, a buyer for the Dalton-Frick Book Stores, said she had agreed to purchase "Show Me!" for the chain's outlets on the East and West Coasts. Miss Miller said the book would be held back from outlets in the South and Midwest until reaction could be tested.

"There are some places," she said, "where a book like that could get your store burned down."

© Los Angeles Times.

Hockey Fans Die in Crush In Moscow

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, March 12 (NYT).—An undisclosed number of per- sons were apparently trampled to death Monday night as they sought to leave one of Moscow's largest sports arenas after an ice hockey game.

Few details of the incident were made available here today. But a morning newspaper, Mos- kovskaya Pravda, confirmed in a brief item that deaths had oc- curred and that a commission of investigation had been formed and that responsible officials would be prosecuted.

The arena, which is in Sokol- niki Park, is believed to be one planned for use in the 1980 Olympics here, but this could not be officially verified today.

In addition to the deaths—the number of which was omitted from the newspaper report—an unspecified number of persons were said to have been injured and hospitalized. The deaths oc- curred after a game between youth teams representing the Soviet Union and Canada. The Canadian Embassy said that no Canadians had been involved in the accident.

[United Press International said that unofficial reports put the number of deaths at up to 20.]

Soviet sports officials told Western correspondents that the deaths occurred on a stairway leading out of the arena, which has 10,000 seats and was report- edly about two thirds full. The officials said that ice on the steps apparently led to some of the deaths and injuries.

Muscovites familiar with the Sokolniki Sports Palace said that there had been problems with its construction plans and that the corridors of the arena leading to the exit stairways are extremely narrow.

Generally, Soviet press policy precludes detailed reporting of public calamities. Such occur- rences are usually reported only when it has become clear to of- ficials that the public is already talking about the situation and perhaps exaggerating it.

Dutch Minister Bars Saudi Trip Over Bias

THE HAGUE, March 12 (Reu- ters).—Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep said today he has postponed a three-day offi- cial visit to Saudi Arabia start- ing March 22 because the Saudi authorities had refused a visa to a Dutch Jewish journalist who wished to accompany him.

Mr. van der Stoep told parlia- ment, "I wish to emphasize that the Dutch government rejects any form of discrimination on the basis of race and creed which might form the basis for the granting of such a visa."

Bones of Huge Flying Reptile Found in Texas

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT).—The largest known creature to have flown, an extinct winged reptile with an estimated wingspan of 51 feet, has been discover- ed by fossil hunters in West Tex- as.

The animal, which lived more than 80 million years ago, had twice the wingspan of the biggest previously known pterodactyl, or winged reptile, and nearly six times the wingspan of the con- dor, the largest bird now alive.

The estimated size of the crea- ture is derived from calculations based on the sizes of many frag- mentary and some complete bones found in excavations during the last three years at Big Bend National Park in Brewster County, Texas.

Announcement of the discovery, in the March 14 issue of Science magazine, is expected to rekindle a debate among paleontologists over whether flying reptiles flap- ped their featherless, leathery wings or merely climbed onto high perches and leaped into the currents to soar like gliders.

Improbable Theory
A scientist familiar with the discovery said that the mammoth size of the newly found creature made improbable the theory that it was able to rise into the air under wing power alone. He not-

ed, too, however, that the lack of a reliable estimate of the reptile's weight virtually precluded any calculation of its aerodynamic properties.

The fossils were found by Doug- las Lawson, a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, who began searching in the Big Bend area while a student at the University of Texas at

Although the reptile clearly represents an unknown species, it has not yet been given a formal scientific name. There are many known species of flying reptiles, and scientists generally refer to all as pterosaurs, but the popular name pterodactyl is also consid- ered correct. All are extinct.

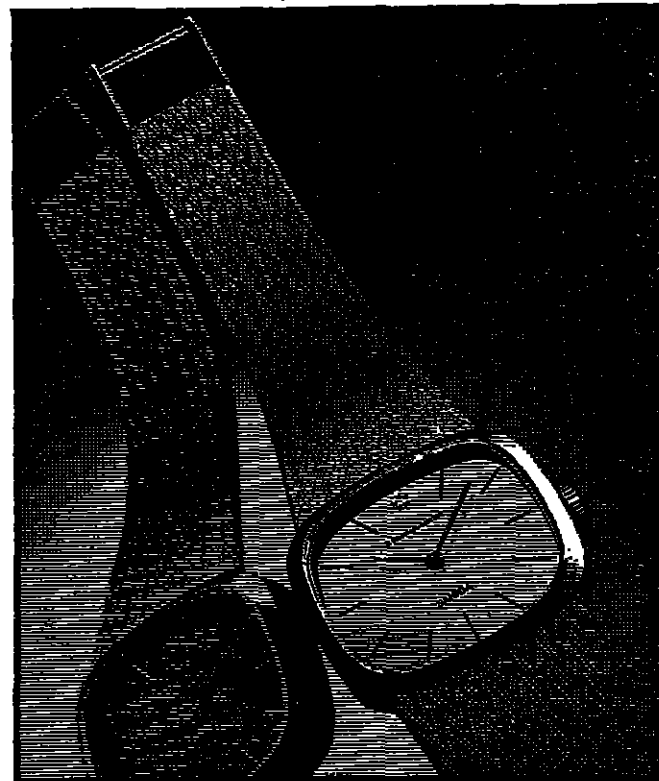
"So Extraordinary"

"The thing that's so extraor- dinary about this thing is its tremendous size," said Dr. Wann Langston Jr., the director of the Vertebrate Paleontology Labora- tory. "There's never been any- thing like this before."

The largest known pterosaur had been the species pteranodon, with a wingspread of about 23 feet. The largest flying creature alive today is the condor, a bird with a wingspan of about nine feet.

In his report, Mr. Lawson said he had discovered the partial skeletons of three of the large pterosaurs, including the remains of four wings, a neck, the hind legs—forelimbs with claws fre- quently are part of the wing structure—and jaws. As is typical of pterosaurs, the jaws were toothless.

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THEATER IN STOCKHOLM

Ingmar Bergman's Sparkling 'Twelfth Night'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

STOCKHOLM (IHT)—Ingmar Bergman's international reputation is founded on his brooding screen dramas. In his homeland, his versatility is better known.

In the Swedish theater, Bergman often turns to light comedy, farce and even opera. He has staged "The Merry Widow" twice in Stockholm. His "Scenes from a Marriage," currently being seen in movie houses everywhere, is an edited edition of his six-part TV series. He has just completed another TV script, "Face to Face."

His latest work for the theater is a sparkling version of "Twelfth Night" at the Royal Stockholm Theater.

Mystery surrounds the date and place of the original premiere of the Shakespeare comedy. But a witness left an account of the play as acted by Shakespeare's company, with Shakespeare presumably among them, at the Middle Temple Hall of London on Candlemas Day—Feb. 2—1602, before an audience of law students and their masters.

The Holger Juhlin decor for the Bergman production represents

an Elizabethan hall with oak woodwork, vaulted ceiling and Gothic windows through which snowflakes are falling. It is the setting for a midwinter entertainment and the master of the revels, made up as Shakespeare, comes forward to take an introductory bow. The players then appear. The merry holiday spirit is captured at once and retained throughout... to the concluding confused quadrille with everyone pushed into the wrong arms.

Excellent Acting

When acting is uniformly excellent, as here, direction shares the credit. Bergman, a perfectionist, has orchestrated the text to fine effect. Bibi Andersson is delightful as Viola, masquerading as the page in a spruce, refreshing manner, devoid of the customary coyness. Lil Tanelius conveys Olivia's changing moods with a beguiling light touch. Jan-Olof Strandberg—soon to become director of the Royal Stockholm—presents a Malvolio, half-Quixotic and half-fantastical, rocking the house with the pompous steward's egomania in the scene of granting self-satisfaction before his bewildered mistress.

The others, too, are beautifully

in harmony with the comedy, all the dramatics personae being solidly characterized from Heinz Hopf's languid, melancholy duke to Ingvar Kjellson's wise fool. Especially amusing is Sven-Eric Gamble's mincing, timorous Sir Andrew to which Ulf Johansson's bluff Sir Toby and Solveig Ternström's mischievous Maria are splendid foils, while Jonas Bergström's Sebastian has the advantage of really looking his twin.

The drinking bout is done in broad Merrie England style as are the farcical interludes. The lovely songs are charmingly rendered. The play's subtitle is "What You Will." Bergman has made "Twelfth Night" what you want in this stunning realization.

Stockholm has 15 theaters. All are usually full. Audiences here are alert and eager, following plays with a fixed, collective attention that must be appreciated by actors. Three theaters are state-subsidized: the Opera, the Royal Stockholm and the Stadsteater. The others are commercial playhouses, specializing in light entertainment. Here the comedies of the American Neil Simon are popular—his "Prisoner of Second Avenue" is on—and also many plays from the Parisian boulevard—at the moment "My Three Angels" by Albert Husson and "Cactus Flower" by Jean-Pierre Grédy and Pierre Barillet. The perennial "Merry Widow"—NOT directed by Bergman—is a hit again at the Oscar.

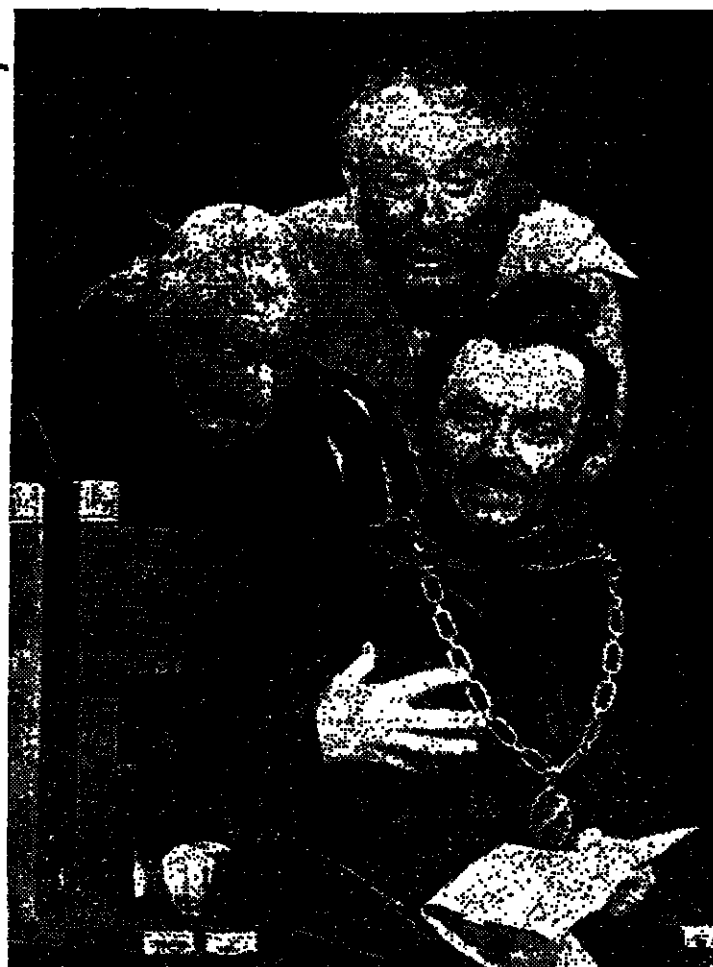
There are 30 members of the Royal Stockholm's acting company, which has six plays in its present repertory. Among them is an elaborate production of Brecht's "Galileo," directed by Alf Sjöberg, who made the memorable movie of Strindberg's "Miss Julie." Sjöberg has deserted the cinema temporarily to devote all of his time to the stage. (Before producing "Twelfth Night" Bergman had directed only one other Shakespeare play, "Macbeth," 20 years ago. He claims to have refrained from staging Shakespeare in deference to Sjöberg, who has achieved the task better than any contemporary.)

The Sjöberg "Galileo" has a magnificent actor, Toivo Pawlo as the harassed scientist. Though Sjöberg has made some cuts in the script, the play runs longer than in German or English. This is not entirely due to the leisurely tempo. The American comedy "Life With Father" in Swedish translation required almost four hours to perform.

Sjöberg is now preparing productions of "Antony and Cleopatra" and Synge's "Playboy of the Western World." Edward Bond's biographical play on Shakespeare, "Bingo," Shaw's first play, "Widowers' Houses" and Strindberg's "The Father" are other productions for the coming season.

Soviet Play

The Royal Stockholm has five stages, three in the main house, a



Scene from Bergman's "Twelfth Night"

pavilion for children's entertainments and a cabaret. In its rooftop studio it is presenting a curious Soviet play, "Ascending Fujiama" by Tjingis Ajmatov and Kalta Muhammedjanov,

which was done in Moscow in 1973, but has not been seen elsewhere.

Four middle-aged men and their wives are on a mountain-climbing holiday, probably in the Caucasus. They have known each other since school days, going through the war and the political changes together. Their reminiscing turns on another comrade, a writer of promise whose work has been official disapproval and who has been silenced. Guilt shades their recollections; obviously one of them has informed against the well-remembered and martyred friend. The play, done simply almost in recital form, is an interesting one.

Left Zern, a leading Stockholm drama critic, reports that the political theater that gave impetus to a revival of theatrical activities in the 1960s—with the work of Kent Anderson and Bengt Bratt and that of the German-born Peter Weiss, now a Swedish resident—has declined as an influence. It has been replaced by the feelings of the productions of the class—such as the vigorous staging of "Peer Gynt" (Part I) at the Stadsteater. At the Stadsteater there is also in repertory a striking production of "Faust" (Part I) and an amusing social history of the women's liberation movement from 1924 to 1975. This, presented in the style of a musical revue with a series of sketches illustrating the struggle, is known as "Gosh Girls, Liberation Is Near." It was written by Margareta Garpe and Suzanne Osten, whose bright satire of the commercialization of sex, "Parallèles et Bipedes," has been given in French translation at the Petit TEP in Paris.

Films

"Fanny Lady," produced by Ray Stark and starring Barbra Streisand, continues the Fanny Brice story where "Fanny Girl" left off. In this movie, Fanny is a little older, a star of the titles, and still having trouble with Nick Arnstein. Eventually she marries "pint-sized" writer Billy Rose, played by tall, athletic James Caan, in what Vincent Canby calls "the casting non sequitur of the decade." The marriage falls and leaves Fanny "singing the blues again. And again and again." As long as she does, says Canby, all is well, but otherwise the film is "a concrete soufflé." The score is good with songs by the late Rose and also by John Kander and Fred Ebb, of "Cabaret" fame. But again, they seem to have been instructed to take their cues from the numbers in "Fanny Girl" just as the staging by Herbert Ross is reminiscent of his tricks in the first film. Miss Streisand "looks sensational most of the time."

"At Long Last Love," written, directed and produced by Peter Bogdanovich, attempts to create a stylish thirties musical with performers who can neither sing nor dance. In Vincent Canby's opinion, it lacks wit and self-assurance, and more important, a performer of the caliber of Barbra Streisand. The whole thing comes alive, Canby, however, liked the Cole Porter songs and the "intentional vacuousness" of the screenplay, along with some "great art deco sets."

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It is not a wholesale backlash against liberalism and permissiveness, teachers and their supervisors emphasized, but more of a modification of programs—such as the new math and open-classroom schools—that looked good on paper but that in practice left many students without the skills they needed.

No Apologies
"No, we're not repealing the 30th century," Dr. Jerome Oberman, superintendent of Long Beach, Long Island's, schools, said. "But we are putting more

of a stress on skills everywhere. We make no apologies for it, either."
Mr. Oberman's district is also illustrative of a parallel development in these evolving educational philosophies.

Like a growing number of other districts across the country, Long Beach offers three distinct elementary school programs for the parents of its 5,000 pupils to choose among—one strictly "classical" and "traditional," one in the middle-ground, and a third one that retains all of the free-wheeling liberalism of the open-classroom and open-classroom school. By a 2-to-1 margin, the more conservative "contemporary-traditional" program has attracted the majority of Long Beach's pupils.

Similarly, the liberal Sharon Alternative School in Sharon, Mass., opened in September with 135 students who were free to work at their own pace, and a long list of students whose parents wanted them to enroll in the liberal program. Today, the school has 114 students and no waiting list.

"We found parents wanted an unstructured education for their children emotionally," Fred Bellows, principal of the elementary school that houses the Sharon alternative program, said, "but when the children started to fall behind in some areas they were pulled out of the program."

Radnor school district, in Philadelphia's affluent Main Line suburb, found itself forced to shift away from the trend of recent years toward a heavy use of television, games and audio-visual instruction in some of its programs.

"All of this was fine," Frank Manchester, Radnor's superintendent, said.

Other paintings stolen at the same time, including a Renoir, were still missing, a spokesman for the galleries said. The total value of all paintings stolen was 2.4 million francs.

WAVERLEY ROOT
Cutting Down: Apples Grapes and Oysters...

AS I reported yesterday, I am engaged in producing one million words of a food dictionary of which I expect only 150,000 to appear in the finished book. Eight hundred fifty thousand more to go.

The first move is to eliminate marginal foods. You can leave out cranberries and sauerkraut and nobody will miss them. But you can't leave out the apple, the grape or the oyster.

So what comes next? You can sacrifice some of the detail about the apple, the grape and the oyster. For instance:

• Cox's orange pippin is, in the opinion of the English, the finest dessert apple in the world, one of the two great modern apples produced in that country after 1800. (The other is the Blenheim orange.) It was developed by Richard Cox, a retired brewer, in the village of Colnbrook, near Slough, not far from London, in 1890, and, in 1897, was started on its career of popularity by a prize at the Grand Fruit Exhibition of the Horticultural Society. The original tree was blown down in 1911, but a large family of descendants continues to produce this fine apple, delicately perfumed, glossy to the touch and waxy to the eye, with tender yellowish flesh.

Strictly speaking, a pippin should be the fruit of a tree raised from seeds (pippins); but the name is now usually given only to highly superior dessert apples more or less on the yellow side. The association of superiority with pippins developed early, for though the word entered the English language only in the 16th century, Shakespeare already has Sir Hugh Evans saying in "The Merry Wives of Windsor": "I will make an end of me dinner; there's pippins and cheese to come." ("Cheese" instead of "cheese" because Shakespeare was making fun of his character's Welsh accent). In 1807, John Webster wrote in "Westward Ho!": "Is not old wine wholesomest, old pippins toothsomest, old wood burns brightest, old linen washest whitest?"

In the 18th century, pippin was shortened to pip, and remains with us today, still with a connotation of superiority, in such enthusiastic phrases as, "She's a pip!"

Concern is the most famous and most widely grown native American grape, probably the one which first encouraged grape cultivation on the commercial scale (though the Catawba was developed earlier, in 1819). It was only in 1853 that the Concord was evolved in the Massachusetts town of that name by Ephraim Bull, who crossed different strains of the New World *Vitis labrusca* to achieve a luscious dark-blue grape excellent for eating fresh, for making unfermented grape juice, and for jellies and jams. There is also a smaller dark-red

offshoot from the original, now called a Concord.

This grape is grown widely in the Northeastern United States, to whose climate it is well adapted, since it is hardy enough to stand the temperature variations of the region, and yields well despite these conditions. It is adapted to other climates, and to a variety of soils, so it has been planted elsewhere, even as far away as Brazil, and in the United States along the Pacific Coast, including California where it is grown for the market for raisins. It is also used for the latter purpose, but wine never has been made from it, occasionally for instance in the Hudson River Valley and what is called the Chautauque grape belt, which runs from the Gulf of Mexico along Lake Erie to the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The result, still most winebibbers as frankly as pleasant, "The Concord is far acid, and what grape expects call the 'foxy' taste of native American grapes is exaggerated in the wine."

• Colchester. "Poor Briton," wrote Sallust, about 50 B.C. "There is some good in the after all." They have produced an oyster.

The oysters which inspire this remark must have been imported from Britain and sold in the Gulf of Balaia, near Naples, the playboy center of the times, about 100 B.C. They came from Camulodunum, today Colchester, in Essex, still famous for the oysters that thrive in the mouth of the Colne River.

William Camden, the 16th-century historian, and Thomas Fuller, the 17th-century preacher and historian, both wrote on the lively trade in Colchester oysters in their time. Colchester still makes quite a fuss about them. The oyster beds belong to the city, while leases them for exploitation to the Colne Fishery Company, it still feels responsible enough to them so that the public as a whole—the lord mayor was long his chain of office, judge in their traditional wigs, officers in cocked hats and resplendent uniforms—embark in incongruous splendor on a bedraggled workaday oyster dredger named the Native (in Colchester the local oysters are called "natives") to open the fishing season. A toast is drunk to the queen for the king, as the case may be; and the first oysters of the year are then dredged up from the bed of the Colne.

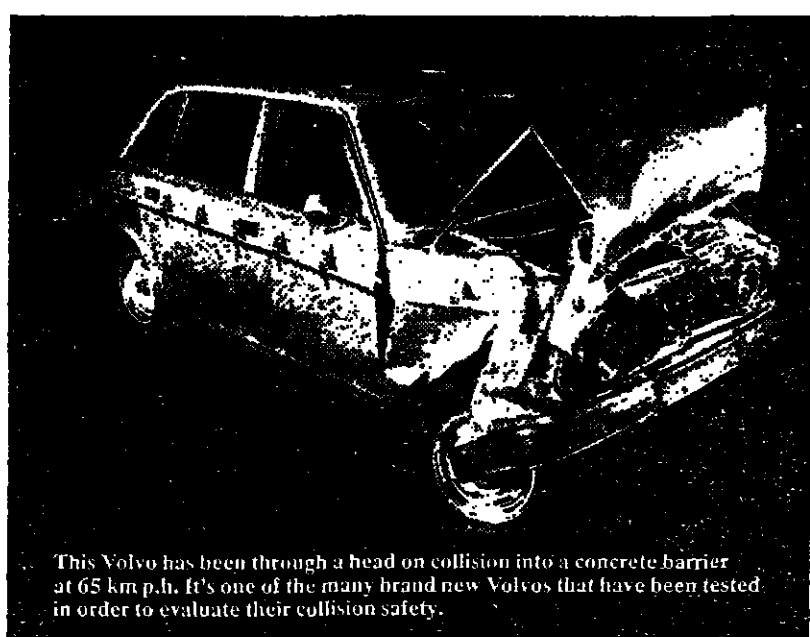
The annual oyster feast of Colchester dates from 1318. It most lavish observance may have been that of 1893, when the lord mayor invited 3,000 persons to a banquet at which they disposed of 12,000 dozen oysters, an average of four dozen a person. They must have been good.

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accident investigation. An investigation into all fatal motor vehicle accidents occurring in Sweden during 1973, has proven Volvo's safety to be outstanding.

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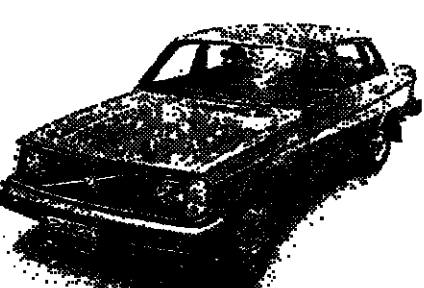
A spacious interior with anatomically designed, fully adjustable seats is just one thing. But just as important are large windows, a wellarranged and easily accessible dashboard, a highly effective heating and ventilation system and ample noise insulation.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1975

Page 7

eba Profit all 19.5% ast Year

t Firm Says Data
ortorted by Reserves

ISSELDORE, March 12 (Reuters).—Group net profit slumped per cent at Veba AG last the oil refining, chemicals electricity producing com reported today.

Earnings fell to a provi 243 million deutsche marks pared with 302 million DM in 1974. Sales totaled 17.8 n DM, up from 12.5 billion. The company set an unged dividend of 750 DM.

be said last year's results distorted by various factors, including the creation of a 33-low-DM special reserve for station building, while in liquidation of such reserves of 48 million DM to provide an outlook for Veba in 1975 recently overshadowed by a s of gloomy factors, chief ntive Rudolf von Benninge.

expanding on the company's rim report, he said the selling for mineral oil finished hute were still completely equate, though there has been a movement since the final of last year, the market ill oversupplied and Veba's ries had been producing at 50 to 80 per cent of capacity the past few months. Mr. Van nigen said, "We have been through Mr. Von Benninge ined to be drawn out on di and profit prospects in the ent year, he said shareholders i not have any worries should generally expected economic ivery take place in Germany the second half of the year.

P&O Expects Decline

ONDON, March 12 (UPI).—its of Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Co. for the rent year will undoubtedly be r than last year's record of 17.5 million, chairman Lord hepe told today's annual heing. The slackening in world econs has taken some time to ect shipping," Lord Inchcape d.

However, looking ahead, there some expectation that ecic activity will recover in an. West Germany and in the ited States before the end of year, leading to a fuller ivery in world trade in 1976," d Inchcape added.

Grand Met Sees Upturn

ONDON, March 12 (AP-DJ).—rand Metropolitan Ltd. reted today that its pretax dits are currently at a satory level and it predicted that tax profits for the year ending t. 30 will show "a marginal rovement." The report was given at the apny's annual meeting. Aswell Joseph, Grand Met urman, told the meeting that recent fall in interest rates help the company's future tax profit considerably. dr. Joseph said that while dits for the current fiscal year expected to be marginally her, he expects reorganization d new investment will begin to w "real benefits" to the omny in the year commencing t September.

ndonesian Oil Firm Reported Inable to Repay Europe Loan

By William Low

RAMINA, March 12 (UPI).—ramina, the Indonesian state ay agency, has missed pay interest and principal on one d possibly two medium-term odollar bank loans, informed urses reported today.

Although the situation is coned, the central bank of Indoia has reportedly assured nders—who include American n European banks—that adient funds will be made avilae to satisfy all outstanding atms. Bankers close to the ation say that the amount volved exceeds \$50 million.

They maintain that they are concerned, saying that they lieve Pertamina is suffering on a cash-flow crisis which ould prove only temporary.

More worrisome, however, is e fact that the default, howr technical, may violate ower contracts for Pertamina or e government, entitling those nders to demand immediate payment. During the past three years, Pertamina has been one of the ot active borrowers on the edum-term syndicated Euro-urrency bank credit market. In is period, Pertamina has borwed around \$1.5 billion, of which 38 million was obtained last ar, according to figures omiled by Eurostudy, a private anal review of the Eurocurrency. Banking sources insist that Pertamina actually has defaulted d is not merely payments. In an accepted fact of life in the unbanking community that xrowers from developing or undeveloped countries often are

Oil Countries Reduce Investments in Sterling

By William Ellington

LONDON, March 12 (AP-DJ).—Oil-state investment in sterling assets has begun to decline as the economic outlook in Britain has worsened, the Bank of England said in its latest quarterly bulletin published today.

Criticizing the way the economy is being managed, the central bank said domestic consumption was rising faster than output under the stimulus of "excessive" wage increases and record government deficit spending.

"With earnings rising sub-

Japan Plans Policy Switch On Investment

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP-DJ).—Japan's industries intend to channel more of their foreign direct investment flows to the United States and other industrial countries and relatively less to Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong and other Southeast Asian countries, Japanese business leaders said here yesterday.

"It's not that we're forgetting Southeast Asia," said Eiichi Hashimoto, chairman of Aitoku & Co. and deputy leader of a Japanese industry delegation here for conferences with U.S. officials.

"We've been investing much in Southeast Asia, but in the future we hope to invest more in the United States and other industrial countries," he said.

Mr. Hashimoto and other members of the delegation said they had found during a visit to U.S. cities that Japanese direct investments in manufacturing plants and other ventures are "welcomed." This has not always been the case for proposed Japanese business investments in some of the Southeast Asian countries, he said. "Capital moves to where it's welcomed."

Norihiko Masegama, president of Sumitomo Chemical Co. and leader of the delegation, declined to make any specific forecast on how much new money Japanese industries might put into U.S. ventures in 1975. Such investments totaled about \$2.5 billion at the end of last year and had increased by about \$500 million during 1974, he said.

Pact on \$25-Billion Oil Fund Likely to Be Signed in April

PARIS, March 12 (AP-DJ).—Agreement on the U.S.-proposed \$25-billion solidarity fund for oil consumers having balance-of-payments difficulties is likely to be signed in April, informed sources said today.

Legal experts of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are putting the finishing touches to the draft agreement. Their work, to be completed in the next few days, will be back to the OECD ad-hoc group scheduled to meet before the end of this month.

"If all goes well, as expected, the agreement may be signed by

stantially faster than retail prices, domestic elements have taken over as the main source of inflation," the central bank said.

It also raised doubts about whether Britain could continue to finance its current-account deficit with other nations without problems. Though the deficit last year came to a record \$9 billion, members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) financed two-thirds of it by investing \$5 billion in sterling, according to the bank's figures.

However, in the fourth quarter there was a dramatic change. OPEC investment in sterling declined to 7 per cent of surplus oil revenues in the period compared with 11 to 14 per cent in the previous three quarters.

Estimating total OPEC surplus revenues last year at about \$62.3 billion, the bank said about \$15 billion was invested in the London Eurocurrency market, \$11.6 billion in bilateral facilities, \$11 billion in the United States, \$9 billion in Eurocurrency deposits in other countries, \$8 billion in sterling investments and \$8.5 billion with international organizations.

Though OPEC's investment in sterling last year came to about 11.3 per cent of its total surplus revenues, OPEC's receipts in sterling were about 20 per cent of the total, indicating 8.7 per cent had been switched out of sterling into other currencies.

The central bank noted, however, that following Saudi Arabia's decision to no longer take payment in sterling, OPEC receipts in sterling have currently declined to about 14 per cent of the total. This suggests the OPEC investment in sterling could alter the decline.

However, the bank pointed out that the main worry was about Britain's economy, which presumably has started to deter OPEC investment. The bank said there was little chance of improvement in Britain's current-account deficit as long as public spending was vastly greater than tax receipts.

It noted that while the government borrowing requirement for the current fiscal year was estimated at a record \$2.3 billion in November, there was a distinct possibility that the budget deficit for both the current and next fiscal year ending April 1976 could be greater.

the OECD council by mid-April," one source close to the working group said.

Creation of the solidarity fund, or safety net, was agreed to last January in Washington by the group of 10 industrialized nations.

In view of ratification delays, however, implementation of the fund is not expected before the end of this year or early in 1976, the sources said. In the meantime, countries with energy-induced payments deficits will have to call on other sources, such as the \$6-billion oil-facility of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the sources said.

The draft OECD agreement will spell out the level and type of financial commitment of participating countries, with the total commitment fixed at 20 billion special drawing rights (SDRs), rather than \$25 billion.

Although each country's commitment is still secret, the United States is expected to have the largest share with 25 to 30 per cent of the total. Japan, West Germany, Britain and France are likely to put up 10 to 12 per cent each.

These percentages are understood to include both the maximum level of a country's financial contribution and its maximum level of commitment, or guarantee.

There are still some conflicting views, however, on whether the amount of support which each country could get from the fund should be limited to the level of its commitment or whether it could exceed it.

It is generally agreed that a country wanting to make use of the fund has to fulfill certain economic and financial conditions, and observe certain commitments on the management of its economy and currency.

The fund will be managed by a supervisory committee of the OECD with voting rights proportional to commitments.

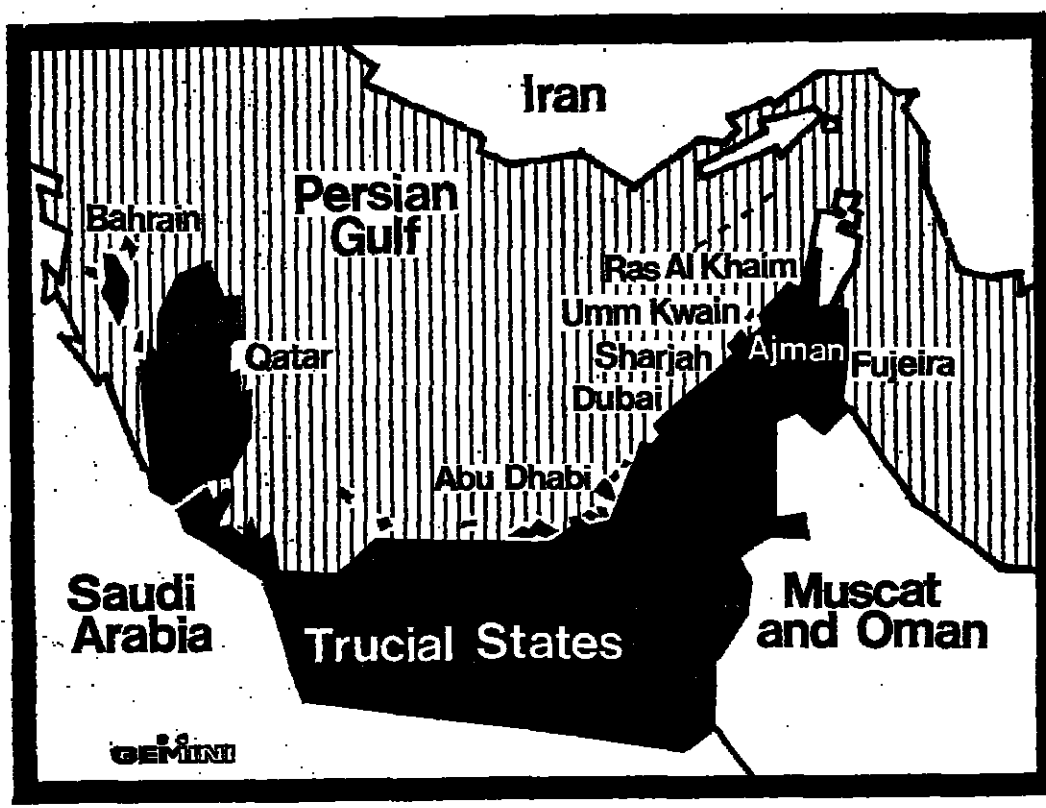
Finland Puts 15% Surcharge on Imports

HELSINKI, March 12 (UPI).—The Finnish government, concerned by a record two-month trade deficit, today tried to cut imports by imposing a 15-per-cent surcharge.

The non-refundable surcharge will last until Parliament enacts a law, expected in two weeks, requiring importers to deposit 30 per cent of the value of imported goods with the government, which would refund the deposit six months later. The importer will

not be allowed to pass the additional cost to the public. Finland suffered a 17-billion-mark (\$485 million) trade deficit for January-February. If that rate continued, the year's trade deficit would be more than \$2.9 billion, double the 1974 deficit which was a 150-per-cent increase over 1973.

A government spokesman said, "The idea is to stop as many imports as we can from coming into the country until Parliament



Part of Big Industrialization Program

Qatar Plans 1st Steel Mill in Persian Gulf

By Eric Pace

DOHA, Qatar, March 12 (UPI).—Sheikh Latif bin Hamad has a passion for steel. The Sultan of Oman has an ornate, mounted grand piano, and Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi has a supertanker.

But the Emir of Qatar, his proud subjects report, will be the first ruler on the Arabian peninsula to lavish his oil wealth on a steel mill. It is part of an ambitious industrialization program designed to make this conservative desert state into a regional economic power after decades of being overshadowed by more glamorous oil sheikhdoms.

"Naturally, making steel is not easy, but it is very interesting," the Emir's steel czar, Talat al-Sayed, told a visitor here this week.

To Export Iron Rods

As operating head of the newly formed Qatar Steel Co., Mr. El-Sayed is presiding over the construction of a \$300 million industrial complex where Qatari gas is to be used to turn imported iron ore into steel ingots starting in 1977. These will be made into rods for use in construction here, in other Persian Gulf states and in Africa.

The project is also very ambitious since the 60,000 Qataris have had no experience in steelmaking. Little experience in other heavy industry and for that matter, limited experience even in such settled pursuits as agriculture. Qatar, a 6,000-square-mile promontory that adjoins Saudi Arabia, was inhabited largely by nomadic tribes before oil was found here in 1939.

Since then the ruling family, the Al-Thani, have become multimillionaires. But their traditional sheikhs have remained relatively obscure while the Shah of Iran and other free-spending oil potentates have become international celebrities in finance, or café society, or both.

Now, the reigning Emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani, is moving his country dramatically toward modern industrial activities that are oriented largely to export markets.

Look to Future

The Emir's planners are also thinking of spending part of the country's oil revenue of \$2 billion a year to build, in addition to the steel mill, an aluminum smelter and other industrial installations that are meant to be

money-earners after the exhaustion of the country's oil reserves. "Industrialization creates many problems," the Emir noted in an interview with an Arab journalist not long ago. But, he added philosophically, "You do not refrain from eating because you may have a stomach ache."

And so the Emir and his economic planners, many of them Egyptian, have laid plans for more than 30 development projects, ranging from an aluminum smelter to extensions on existing cement and fertilizer plants. For years now, Sheikh Khalifa has been eyeing markets beyond his sandy borders in planning uses for Qatar's natural gas reserves, which he expects to last for a century after the oil runs out.

Two Japanese companies, Kobe Steel and Tokyo Boeki, are to have 20 and 10 per cent participation, respectively, in the steel enterprise, which is to produce more than 300,000 tons of steel a year.

It is to be marketed in the form of rods of from 10 to 32 millimeters in diameter, which are used to provide the reinforcing in reinforced concrete.

Manual labor for building and operating the Qatar complex is expected to be provided by some of the almost 100,000 Pakistanis, Iranians and other non-Qataris who live here. But middle and upper management is expected to come ultimately from the Qatari population, after a training program by Japanese executives, who will do much of the running of the enterprise at the outset.

Mr. El-Sayed, a mechanical engineer whose title is vice-chairman of the steel company, is an Egyptian. No chairman has yet been named, although Japanese experts have already arrived to work on the project. Construction is expected to begin within a few months.

Predictably, skepticism about the steel project has been voiced privately by businessmen in other Persian Gulf states. Doubts have been voiced particularly about its potential profitability since the iron ore will have to be brought here long distances by ship from mines in Australia, Brazil or elsewhere.

Mr. El-Sayed said, "We believe our prices will be competitive," in the area.

Profit-Taking at N.Y. Defeats Rally Attempts

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI).—Several recovery attempts on the New York Stock Exchange failed today, with profit-taking driving prices lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 7.3 points to 763.69. Declining issues broadly led gainers throughout the session, closing at about 900 to 450.

Volume totaled 21.56 million shares compared with an unusually high 31.28 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market showed the effect of portfolio readjustments following a three-month leap forward. They added that the unfavorable economic news from the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Alan Greenspan, also accounted in part for the market decline.

Among sharply lower issues, Lowenstein declined 1 7/8 points to 10 5/8. The company reported lower 1974 net from continuing operations.

Seagram sank 3 1/2 to 32 3/4 after reporting that January quarter net fell to 23 cents a share from 38 cents a year earlier.

Some analysts expressed surprise with the results. Among the often volatile issues, IBM fell 1 1/2 to 213. Burroughs was 89 3/8, down 2 7/8. NCR 22, off 7/8. Xerox 75 3/4, down 3/4 and Eastern Kodak 89 1/4, off 3/8.

Huyck fell 2 7/8 to 16. The company said it expected first-quarter earnings to be down substantially from a year earlier.

Great Western United declined 7/8 to 22 1/4 after a loss of 1 7/8 yesterday. The company said earlier it decided not to resume regular quarterly common stock dividends.

Black & Decker was also active with the issue closing at 32 1/2, down 1/2. A block of 115,000 shares of the issue crossed at 32 1/2.

Lockheed closed at 7 up 1 1/8 after trading as high as 7 3/8 and as low as 5 3/4. The company said it knew of no reason for the activity in its stock.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.53 to 77.91. The NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.83 to 74.70 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago a small rally snowballed into a rout as soybean futures advanced to allowable limits on the Board of Trade.

The gain, for the second day in succession, amounted to 20 cents a bushel and was restricted only to the two nearby options.

The buying in soybeans lifted oil futures by 80 points and meal by \$5 a ton. Corn futures gained 8 cents a bushel and a loss of 13 cents in wheat was about halved.

Big Fall Seen In U.S. GNP

WASHINGTON, March 12 (Reuters).—There will be a "pronounced decline" in the U.S. gross national product in the first quarter and unemployment might soon reach 9 per cent, presidential adviser Alan Greenspan said today.

He told the Senate Budget Committee that the decline in the first-quarter GNP could be "in excess of 10 per cent."

Mr. Greenspan said industrial production declined by 3.6 per cent in January, bringing the total decline since last September to almost 10 per cent.

"Another large decline for February seems sure to be reported in a few days," he added.

Mr. Greenspan went on: "Real gross national product will show another pronounced decline in the present quarter of the magnitude experienced during the fourth quarter of last year or slightly larger."

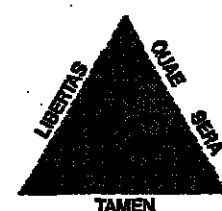
The GNP decline in the fourth quarter last year was 9.1 per cent, adjusted for inflation.

Mr. Greenspan said he would not be surprised if unemployment rose to 9 per cent of the work force and stayed at that level for several months.

He said it would take "extraordinary events" to cause a turnaround in the unemployment rate in the near future. He said no comfort should be taken in the February unemployment rate of 8.2 per cent.

Despite the pessimistic forecast, Mr. Greenspan said there is general agreement among economists that the economy will bottom out if not by mid-year then during the third quarter, and that the economy will then begin to turn upward.

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FEBRUARY 7, 1975

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High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	High	Last ch'ge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	High	Last ch'ge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	High	Last ch'ge

New Issue
March, 1975

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December 1974

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
1st	100	98	99	99	0
2nd	100	98	99	99	0
3rd	100	98	99	99	0
4th	100	98	99	99	0
5th	100	98	99	99	0
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7th	100	98	99	99	0
8th	100	98	99	99	0
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Team Takes World Series

Swiss Girls Finish 2 in Cup Downhill

By Michael Strauss

KBON HOLE, Wyo., March 12 (UPI)—The delayed and sunny finish yesterday saw women, who have been a constant trait after unfinished one, two in the Cup downhill.

Thérèse Nädig, 21, and Berne Zurbügg, 18, the two women, who have been a constant trait after unfinished one, two in the Cup downhill.

g, who suffered shoulder injuries after gaining medals in the 1972 Olympics and 1974 World Cup. The event was the final downhill of the season.

d over the 1.1/2-mile course topped about 2,676 feet and had mostly hard granular snow. The Austrian star, who north clinched her fifth at World Cup overall crown, in 1:45.63.

her third-place finish, the increased her total to 105 points. Nädig finished second with 4.42, the event was the final downhill of the season.

originally planned, World Cup downhill, which was held at the Snow ski area. Froell emerged as winner among the women beating Zurbügg in the of the round-robin event, won by Greg Jones, who ousted in the final round of the World Cup.

team World Series victory, won by Greg Jones, who ousted in the final round of the World Cup.

Women's Downhill
Th. Nädig, Switz., 1:45.63
Berne Zurbügg, Switz., 1:46.00

men's Downhill
Greg Jones, U.S., 1:45.63
Berne Zurbügg, Switz., 1:46.00

men's Downhill
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STRAIGHT TO VICTORY—Marie-Therese Nädig wins.

Burroughs Is Fulfilling Predictions

By Red Smith

MIAMI, March 12 (UPI)—Jeff Burroughs was just turning 19 when he played in his first professional game as a rookie with the Washington Senators. (That's the old Washington Senators, now resident in Arlington, Texas, who are not to be confused with the old, old Washington Senators, who live and love and have their being in Bloomington, Minn.)

Officially, the new Washington Senators are still a gleam in commissioner Bowie Kuhn's eye but there are some who suspect they are already playing in the American League as the Baltimore Orioles.

In that first game, Burroughs hit a home run, warming the managerial cookies of Ted Williams, who had been suggesting that the young man might be the first 400 hitter since Ted Williams. The next morning in Florida, Burroughs' name came up at breakfast with Paul Richards, then general manager of the Atlanta Braves.

"I don't say it would have happened for sure," Richards said. "But I think there's a chance that if it weren't for the free agent draft, that kid might have been the first million-dollar bonus player."

This was in 1970 when the free agent draft had been in effect for four years. Before 1968, high school commencement exercises in Gourd Hollow, N.C., might be attended by as many as 20 scouts wearing checkbooks under the jaws of the vaudeville comedian and playing him with honored words. Then the club owners, unable to control their own impulsive generosity, decreed two annual rounds where the nation's untraded baseball talent would be divided like loot from a bank heist. Since then, schoolboys have been free to take their deal offered by the club, owing little to them, or that job seeking groceries in the supermarket, whichever they prefer.

Had a Reputation

When the Senators, 10th and last in the American League, picked Burroughs first among those selected in June, 1969, everybody in baseball had a dossier on that big, strong kid.

"Our high school team wasn't much," Jeff was saying the other day, "and I played in what they called Moore's League in Long Beach (Calif.). That was a hotbed. Every game, there'd be a dozen to 20 scouts there, not watching me particularly, watch-

ing everybody. With six clubs in the league we must have had 25 players drafted. Craig Swan of the Mets was in that league, a lot of others you never heard of."

Like the hungry tight manager who rushes a kid up to the main events too fast, Jeff's employers kept pushing him into big league competition when he wasn't ready. When that happens to a young fighter, he winds up tipping his hat to lampposts. It can mean a lot of heartburn for a young player, possibly slow his development, and sometimes sour the boss on him. For a while, Ted Williams' 400 hitter of tomorrow looked depressingly like the 185 hitter of today.

Developing Quickly

"I don't think it was so much that they were desperate for a guts attraction," Burroughs said. "They just had such a poor team there was nothing to lose by experimenting. I had a lot of mechanical flaws. I was 19 and 20 years old. Not very often a

guy that age is fully developed."

By the time Burroughs was ready, the Washington Senators had become Texas Rangers. As a regular outfielder with the work club in baseball, he hit 30 home runs and drove in 85 runs in 1973. Last season he batted .301, knocked in 118 runs and hit 25 home runs.

He was elected Most Valuable Player in the American League in a landslide. On first base the Rangers had Mike Hargrove, the league's rookie of the year, batting .323. On the mound, Ferguson Jenkins was winning 25 games, losing 12, and getting all the votes for comeback player of the year. In the dugout with intellect whirling and little blue curls of smoke rising from his brow was Billy Martin, chosen manager of the year. Texas was no longer the worst.

On the contrary, the Rangers ran second to Oakland in the American League West. Naturally, they are ranked as contenders this year.

Cut Ended Bout

Bennett's left was still getting to Conteh in the fifth round, when the fight ended at the 1-minute, 10-second mark with blood gushing from a cut. Two inches above Bennett's left eye and covering his forehead and Conteh's trunk. The cut opened after Conteh threw a jab and left hook and after a collision between the fighters.

The cut was three inches long and deep and ended the bout just when the action was beginning. Bennett said the damage was caused by one of four butts he received during the evening; Conteh said it was caused by the punches. "Four grapes" is how Conteh characterized Bennett's remarks.

The victory was the 27th in 28 bouts for the Englishman, who earned about \$49,000 (\$86,000) for the triumph. Conteh is ambitious for money; it is an ambition that may soon lead him into the heavyweight division where bigger men, bigger paydays, and bigger successes may await him.

A Dull Camp

DEER LAKE, Pa., March 12 (UPI)—There was no spirit where Muhammad Ali was doing sparring training for his title defense against Chuck Wepner in Cleveland only 13 days from now.

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Conteh's Victory Adds To a Superstar Status; Monzon Fight Possible

By Bernard Kirsch

LONDON, March 12 (UPI)—John Conteh is young, ambitious, handsome and strong. He is without fear, he says. He has been dubbed "J.C. Superstar" and he likes the way it sounds.

Since he retained his World Boxing Council light-heavyweight championship last night by stopping American Lonnie Bennett in the fifth round, the Englishman has been treated with superstar respect. Today he was invited to drop by and say hello to Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Last night he was the attraction for the championship women at the Penthouse Club.

Someone else who wants to meet him in the near future is Carlos Monzon, the World Boxing Association's middleweight titleholder. Monzon challenged Conteh last month to a bout in Monte Carlo, a rich town with rich purses available for fighters. Last night Conteh, 23, said he was as willing to meet the Argentine as he was to see the Prime Minister and the female beauties.

Conteh Admires Him

"Monzon is a fighter I really like. He has got style, charisma, and class and is one of the greatest middleweights of all time. But he's not a light-heavyweight," Conteh said. "I've always said a good big man will beat a good little man."

If the fight—which already faces a problem that can probably be overcome by money—does come off, it may be sometime around May 11, the date for the Monaco Formula One Grand Prix, when the city is filled with free-spending action seekers.

One of the difficulties the bout may have is that Monzon is only recognized as the champion by the WBA, the rival group of the WBC. The WBC has threatened action against Conteh if he fights Monzon. Conteh, however, is not afraid of a boxing group. Nor was he afraid of the stinging left of Bennett last night, though he had trouble when the scheduled 15-round began. The trouble was Bennett's left jab, which left several bruises on Conteh's usually unmarked face.

Conteh's left was still getting to Conteh in the fifth round, when the fight ended at the 1-minute, 10-second mark with blood gushing from a cut. Two inches above Bennett's left eye and covering his forehead and Conteh's trunk. The cut opened after Conteh threw a jab and left hook and after a collision between the fighters.

The cut was three inches long and deep and ended the bout just when the action was beginning. Bennett said the damage was caused by one of four butts he received during the evening; Conteh said it was caused by the punches. "Four grapes" is how Conteh characterized Bennett's remarks.

The victory was the 27th in 28 bouts for the Englishman, who earned about \$49,000 (\$86,000) for the triumph. Conteh is ambitious for money; it is an ambition that may soon lead him into the heavyweight division where bigger men, bigger paydays, and bigger successes may await him.

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John Conteh holds up trophy given to him after triumph.

German Driver Takes to the Road in U.S.

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI)—Hans Stuck says he "got the fuel injection very early," which is not surprising for a son of Hans Stuck sr.

Hans Stuck sr. was one of Germany's greatest automobile drivers, winning titles for four decades and retiring in 1962, at the age of 62, to start training Junior.

Junior, who drove daddy's race cars to the starting line when only 21, who terrified neighbors in the Bavarian Alps with wild drives through the forests at 13; who showed last year that it was possible to drive in the Grand Prix of Monaco on only two wheels, will be doing most of his racing this season in the United States.

Stuck is on the BMW all-star team that will compete in the International Motor Sports Association's Camel GT Challenge Series. In his first race, co-driving with Sam Posey, he led the 24 Hours of Daytona before the engine went on the Bavarianische Motoren Werke 3.0 CSL sedan.

Eugentown, Ala., has become the home of the BMW expatriate team now getting ready for the 12 Hours of Sebring 10 days from today. Eugentown is where Bobby Allison's shops are, and since the stock-car ace is not driving his own car this season (opting instead for Roger Penske's Matco), he has turned over his tools to the mechanics from Munich.

(To make Alabama more livable, the Germans have weizen-bier, a light corn beer, shipped to them with engine parts from Munich and receive special deliveries of hauenbrock, a dark gray bread, from a bakery on East 86th Street in New York City's Yorkville section. To make Alabama more livable, Stuck has imported his girl friend, Mueli Buchner, a former member of West Germany's Alpine skiing team.)

All the comforts of homeland make up for the constant traveling Stuck has to do. Besides competing in the IMSA series here and hoping for rides in Grand National stock car racing ("It's fantastic, these cars; I wish I have a chance to drive them") and in Formula 5000, the multitalented Stuck will be commuting to Europe to compete in several Formula Two races and sedan events. Missing from his program, however, is the one thing he cares most about—Formula One.

In the 1930s his father won one of 512 career victories. Many Europeans believe Junior, who's won "25 or 40" times, could do better. Last year, in his first season in single-seater, open-cockpit racers, he managed five

world-championship points in Formula One with a fifth in the South African Grand Prix and fourth at Spain. He led the tough European Formula Two series until the last race, when he was beaten for the title by Patrick Depailler of France.

Lack of a sponsor prevented him from rejoining the March Formula One team this year, but Stuck's wild, side-winding style, reminiscent of Ronnie Peterson's (Stuck like most European drivers, regards the Swede as No. 1 in the world), should reappear on the world's most famous road courses before long.

In fact, he drove at the most famous course of all, Germany's Nurburgring, when he was only 13 "and could barely reach the pedals." He was, of course, Hans Stuck's son.

Stuck, now 24 and 6 feet 4 inches, wears size-12 shoes ("I got very heavy feet, especially on the throttle"). He is rated the No. 1 sedan driver in Europe, where he also seems to do well with just two wheels.

"You know, when I come into the pits in a long-distance race, the mechanics kid me," he said. "They say they only have to clean one side of the windshield because all the dirt is on only one side of the car the way I drive."

He's always been a scary driver. "When I was a young boy in Grainau, which is about six kilometers from Garmisch, you know, where the Winter Olympics was held, my father and I would drive around fast like hell," Stuck said. "Nobody would be able to go for a walk on Sundays."

England completely outplayed the champions, scoring through Colin Bell in the 26th minute and Malcolm MacDonald 30 minutes into the second half.

Only fine defensive play by World Cup veterans Franz Beckenbauer and Bernd Vogts stopped England from winning by a bigger margin. Beckenbauer, along with rival captain Alan Ball, were the only two survivors of the 1966 classic won by England, 4-2, in overtime.

One of England's new men, tonight, Alan Hudson, was the cleverest player on the field. He repeatedly split the German defense with his dazzling footwork.

The other new English players, fullbacks Steve Whitworth and Ian Gillard, helped to make the German forward line look comparatively harmless.

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